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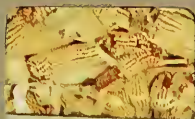
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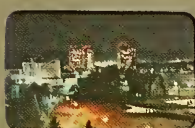
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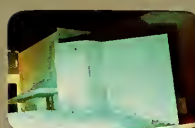
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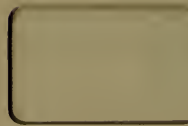
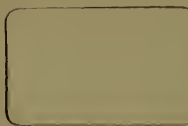
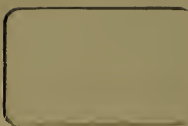


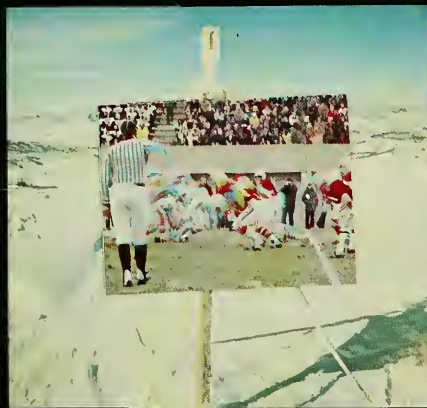
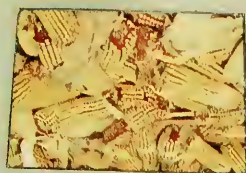
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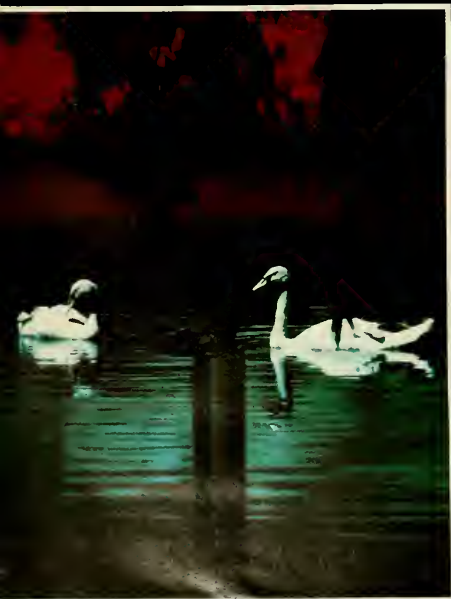
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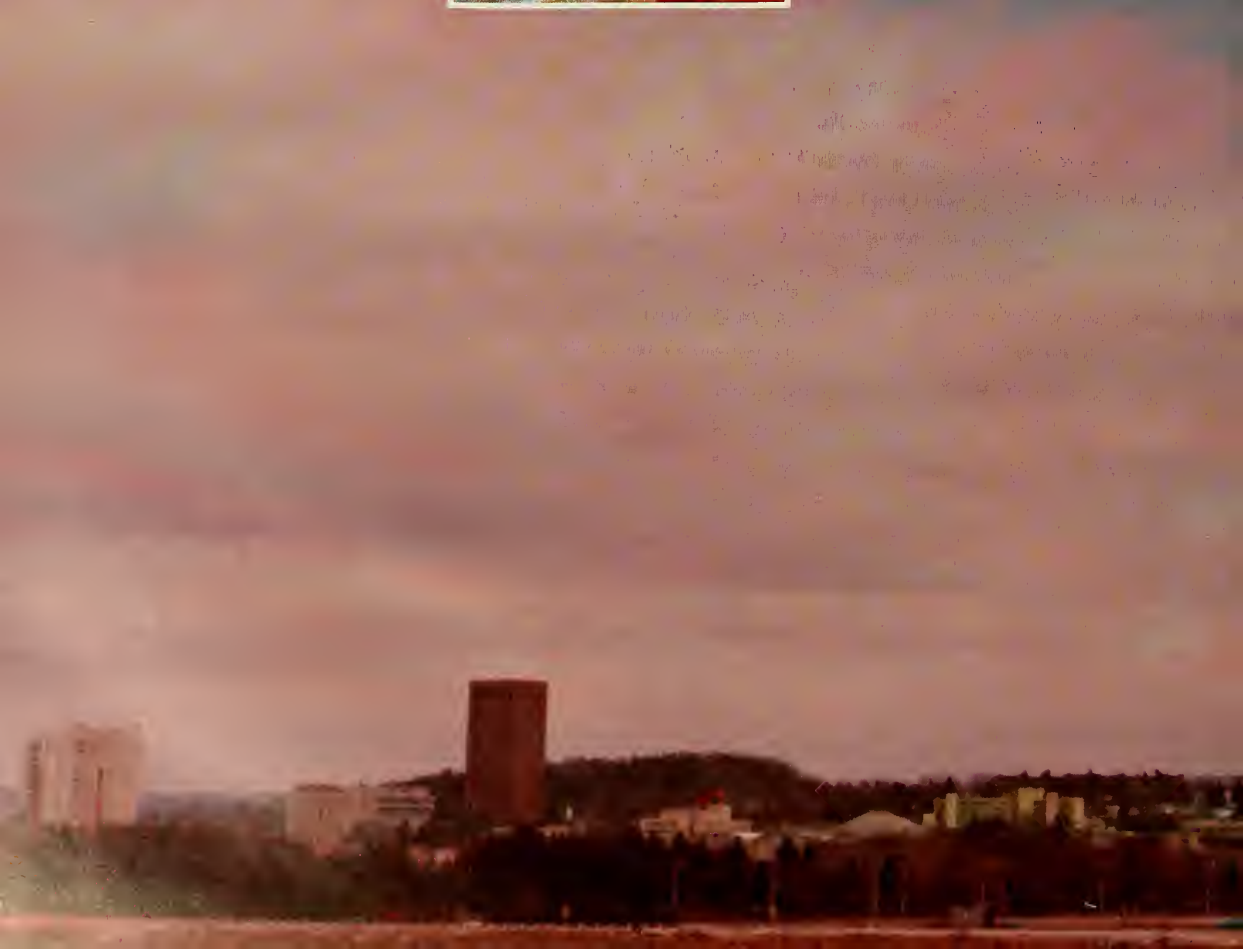




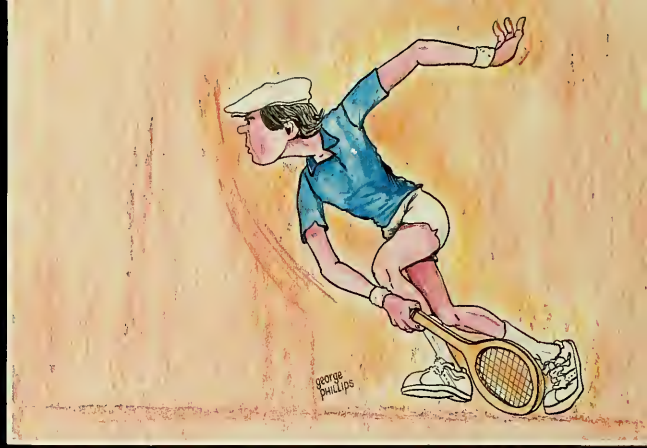
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the Beginning ÷ a single point in time
emerging from within
the Past ÷ not to be lived in
but remembered
we were here ÷ the way we were

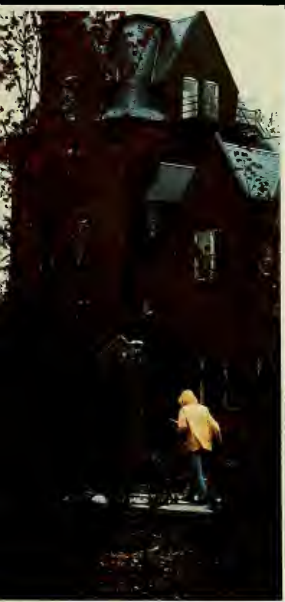
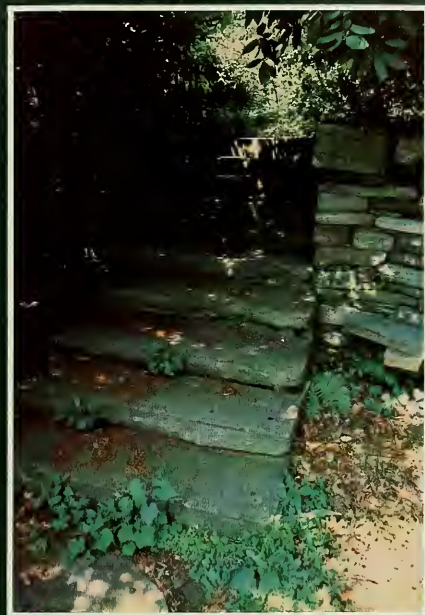


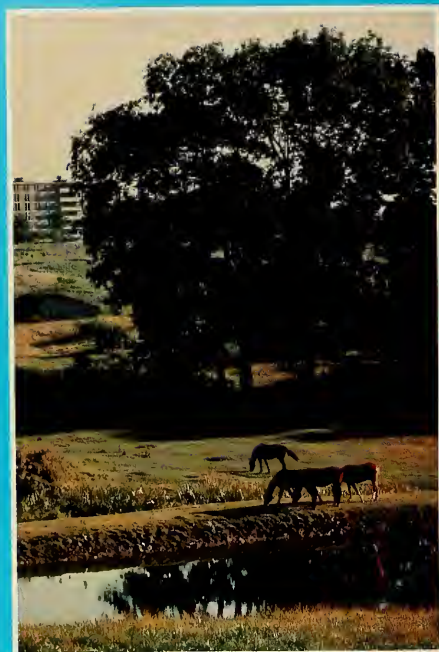








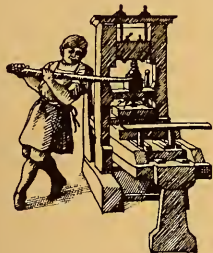








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BIRTH
OF
FREEDOM





Anne Hulton was a native Bostonian and sister to Henry Hulton, the Commissioner of Customs. She really is not that different from other women in Boston with the exception that she had closer ties than most with England. Her version of the Battle for Lexington and Concord sheds a great deal of light on the human drama of those days.

One out of every five people living in the colonies remained loyal to the king. That's roughly 500,000 people in a land of two and a half million.

Spirits ran high, on July 28, 1774 when Joseph Stebbins put up a Liberty Pole on the village street in Deerfield. During the night a group of Tories sawed the Pole down. But when the village arose the next morning another Liberty Pole was in its place; this time with a flag attached.

On September 22, 1774 Northampton and Springfield had a joint town meeting and decided: "we by no means intend to withdraw our allegiance from him (King) so long as he will protect us in the free and full exercise and enjoyment of our character rights and liberties."

By November 1774, Northampton had changed this decision and had a standing army of over 100 men, with Jonathan Allen as the captain of their Minutemen group.

The Whigs of Deerfield had heavy odds against the Tories. The Minister, the judge, the sheriff, the esquire, the three doctors, the town clerk and treasurer, one storekeeper, and two of the three tavernkeepers had held commissions from the King and were generally the young bloods who were looking forward to places of honor or office from royalty and were loyal to the source of power.

One Tory in Deerfield wrote, "O Tempore, All Nature seems to be in Confusion: every person in fear of what his neighbor will do to him. Such times were never seen in New England."

At present, my mind is too agitated to attend to any subject but one, and this is the one that you will want to know about.

On the 18th, at 11 at night, about 800 light infantrymen were ferried across the bay to Cambridge. From there, they marched to Concord, about 20 miles. The Rebels had been assembled at that place, and it was imagined that the General had information about a magazine being formed there. The infantry was going to destroy it.

The people in the country are all furnished with arms and have what they call minute companies in every town ready to march on any alarm. They had a signal — a light from one of the steeples in town that flashed when the troops here embarked. The alarm spread through the country, so that before daybreak the people were in arms and marching to Concord. About daybreak, a number of these people appeared before the troops near Lexington. They were called upon to disperse. Instead, they fired on the troops and ran off. At that point, the light infantry pursued them and brought down about fifteen. Then the troops went on to Concord and executed their business.

On their return, they found two or three of their people lying in the agonies of death, scalped — their noses and ears cut off and eyes bored out — it exasperated the soldiers exceedingly. A monumental number of people were now occupying the hills, woods, and stone walls along the road. The light troops drove some of them from the hills, but stone walls along the road served as a cover to them. The light troops fired on the rebels who ran off whenever they fired. These people were supplied by fresh numbers who came from many parts of the countryside.

In this manner, the troops were harassed in their return for seven of the eight miles. They were almost exhausted and had used almost all of their ammunition, when to their great joy, they were relieved by a brigade of troops under the command of Lord Percy, with two pieces of artillery. The troops now fought with renewed zeal and marched in their return with courageous faces. They received sheets of fire all the way for miles. But they had no visible enemy to combat with. The Rebels would never face 'em in an open field, but always skulked and fired from behind walls, and trees, and out of windows of houses.

Lord Percy has gained great honor by his conduct through this day of severe service. He was exposed to the hottest of fire and inspired the troops with his coolness and spirit.

Several officers and about 100 soldiers are wounded. The killed amount to around 50. We can have no exact account of the enemy, but it is said that around 1000 of 'em have fallen.

The troops returned to Charlestown at sunset. Some of 'em had marched nearly fifty miles, involved since daybreak in action, without rest, or refreshment. About ten in the evening, they were brought back to Boston. The next day, thousands came from the country. At this time, Boston Neck at Roxbury from Cambridge to Charlestown is surrounded by at least 20,000. They are raising batteries on three or four different hills. We are now cut off from all communication with the country, and many people must soon perish with famine in this place.

For the past several nights, I thought that I would be roused by the firing of cannons. Tomorrow is Sunday, and we may hope for one of rest. At present, a solemn and silence reigns in the streets. Many people have packed up their belongings and left the town, but the General has put a stop to any more leaving. So there are about 9000 souls left in town (besides the servants of the crown). These are the greatest security for the General declared that if a gun is fired within the town, the inhabitants shall sacrifice. In our distress and apprehension, I am happy our British hero was saved. My Lord Percy had a many great and miraculous escapes in the late action.

JOIN THE MIDNIGHT RIDE TO

THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF

CONCORD

"THE SHOTS HEARD ROUND THE WORLD"

BRIDGE!

SEND A MESSAGE TO WALL STREET



**PEOPLES BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
(617) 247-1851, 490 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.**

APRIL 19, 1975

Major John Pitcairn was one of the most able and popular British officers. His account is a report to his commanding officer, General Gage.

Rev. Jonathan Ashley was settled in Deerfield for life and nothing short of an ecclesiastical revolution could upset him. He had prayed publicly for the King for 40 years and continuing true to him and his ministers took no pains to conceal his loyalty. He was a strong-minded man and his influence was all against the Whigs and their 'wicked rebellion'. The Whigs were desirous to get rid of him by any means in their power. The town, hoping to freeze him out, in 1774, refused to vote him any salary or firewood, but the Tories overrode the attempt. Later the Whigs tried to dismiss him, but could not. They did succeed, however, in not furnishing him any firewood, but he still remained.

It is said that, "When Parson Ashley of Deerfield finished reading a proclamation from the pulpit ending with the customary 'God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts', he rose to his full height and with serious tones added, 'and the King, too, I say, or we are an undone people.' "

Sir, As you are anxious to know the particulars that happened near and at Lexington on the 19th Inst — agreeable to your desire, I will in as concise a manner as possible state the Facts, for my time at present is so much employed, as to prevent a more particular narrative of the occurrences of that day.

Six companies of Light Infantry were detached by Lt. Col. Smith to take possession of Two Bridges on the other side of Concord — Near Three in the Morning, when we were advanced within about Two miles of Lexington, Intelligence was received, that about 500 Men in arms were assembled, determined to oppose the Kings Troops, and retard them in their March — On this intelligence, I mounted my Horse, and Galloped up to the Six Light Companies — when I arrived at the Head of the advanced Company, Two Officers came and informed me, that a Man of the Rebels advanced from those that were assembled, had presented a Musquet and attempted to Shoot them, but the Piece flashed in the Pan — On this I gave directions to the Troops to move forward, but on no account to Fire, or even attempt it without orders; when I arrived at the end of the Village, I observed drawn up upon a Green near 200 of the Rebels; when I came within about One Hundred Yards of them, they began to File off towards some stone walls on our Right Flank — The Light Infantry observing this, ran after them — I instantly called to the Soldiers not to Fire, but to surround and disarm them, and after several repetitions of those positive Orders to the men, not to Fire & C — some of the Rebels who had jumped over the Wall, Fired Four or Five Shott at the Soldiers, which wounded a man of the Tenth, and my Horse was Wounded in two places, from some quarter or other, and at the same time several Shott were fired from a Meeting house on our Left — upon this, without any order or Regularity, the Light Infantry began a scattered Fire, and continued in that situation for some little time, contrary to repeated orders both of me and the officers that were present — It will be needless to mention what happened after, as I suppose Col. Smith hath given a particular account of it.

I am sir
Your most obedt
humble Servant,
John Pitcairn.

Boston camp
26th April
1775.



Here is what is undoubtedly the most accurate of all the scenes of the battle of Lexington. It was made by Amos Doolittle in 1775.



The celebration of the Bicentennial will mean different things to different people and will be celebrated in a variety of ways.

Massachusetts started off the National Bicentennial Celebrations in Concord and Lexington on the 19th and 20th of April.

Millions of people from all over the country and the world crammed together, in these towns and the surrounding ones, to catch either a glimpse of Minutemen and Redcoats, or the performers at the People's Bicentennial Party.

Here is one student's account as she spent a couple of sleepless nights and braved the rain and cold weather for this historic event.

Friday morning, April 18, we got up early and headed for Concord for the big Bicentennial weekend. The official start of our nation's celebration of having survived for 200 years.

Massive crowds were expected for the event, and as we toured Concord on Friday, hordes of people were arriving, streets were being closed off, and the town was disrupted. That quality of apprehension and excitement present before any big event was there. A kind of electricity and uneasiness pervaded the atmosphere, as policemen, guards, photographers and press corps surveyed the area, sized up the passersby and looked suspiciously at anyone carrying a knapsack, sleeping bag, or even too many cameras. Trouble was expected, and perhaps even hoped for. Members of the People's Bicentennial Commission (PBC) were coming to harass the President. I felt it was viewed that way by those in charge of keeping order. Townspeople must have felt that such a group would shed an unfavorable light on their town, and look bad to the President and his men. Residents of Concord are proud of their heritage, and rightly so. Fear of anything going wrong was not a pleasant thought.

An all-night concert was planned to start at midnight. The stage was set up and the people came. Thousands, equipped with tents, blankets, cameras, notebooks, pot, brandy and anything else to



As the breach widened between England and America, colonial town meetings often turned into bitter disputes among loyal supporters of the king and patriots who demanded rebellion.

The Tories in Amherst had a loud voice and determined much of the town's political feelings for awhile. Amherst got rid of the men in high positions who opposed the war and finally in January of 1776, the townspeople had a majority voice to support the Continental Congress.

General Burgoyne and one-half of the British army marched through Amherst on their way to Boston, knowing that the sentiments of the town officials were with the British.

When Colrain heard of the Lexington and Concord battle, they sent their Minutemen right away. Boston officials urged most of the men to return home because they were not prepared for warfare at all.

After Northampton heard the news of the Concord and Lexington battles, the minutemen left immediately for the front and reached Concord on the 26th.

On word of the British march on Concord, the Charlemont Minutemen marched to Cambridge. Some returned home shortly afterwards and some remained to fight at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

I, John Parker, of lawful age, and commander of the militia in Lexington, do testify and declare, that on the nineteenth instant, in the morning, about one of the clock, being informed that there were a number of Regular Officers riding up & down the road, taking and insulting people, and also was informed that the Regular Troops were on their march from Boston, in order to take the Province Store at Concord, immediately ordered our Militia to meet on the common in said Lexington, to consult what to do, and concluded not to be discovered, nor meddle or make with said Regular Troops (if they should approach) unless they should insult or molest us; and upon their sudden approach, I immediately ordered our militia to disperse and not to fire; immediately said Troops made their appearance, and rushed furiously & fired upon and killed eight of our party without receiving any provocation therefor from us.

John Parker

I, Thomas Fessenden, of lawful age, testify and declare, that being in a pasture near the meeting-house at said Lexington, on Wednesday, last, at about half an hour before sunrise, . . . I saw three officers on horseback advance to the front of said Regulars, when one of them being within six rods of the said Militia cried out, "Disperse, you rebels, immediately;" on which he brandished his sword over his head three times; meanwhile the second officer, who was about two rods behind him, fired a pistol pointed at said Militia, and the Regulars kept huzzaing till he had finished brandishing his sword, and when he had thus finished brandishing his sword, he pointed it down towards said Militia, and immediately on which the said Regulars fired a volley at the Militia and then I ran off, as fast as I could, while they continued firing till I got out of their reach. I further testify, that as soon as ever the officer cried "Disperse, you rebels," the said Company of Militia dispersed every way as fast as they could and while they were dispersing the Regulars kept firing at them incessantly, and further saith not.

Thomas Fessenden

However to the best on my recollection about 4 o'clock in the Morning being the 19th of April the 5 front Compys was ordered to Load which we did, about half an hour after we found that precaution had been necessary, for we had then to unload (fire) again and then was the first Blood drawn in this American Rebellion. It was at Lexington when we saw one of their Compys drawn up in regular order Major Pitcairn of the Marines second in Command called to them to disperse, but their not seeming willing he desired us to mind our space which we did when they gave us a fire then run off to get behind a wall. We had one man wounded of our Compy in the Leg his Name was Johnson also Major Pitcairns Horse was shot in the flank we return'd their Salute (fire) and before we proceeded on our March from Lexington I believe we Kill'd and wounded either 7 or 8 men.

— Statement of Jeremy Lister, of the 10th Regiment, the youngest British Officer present

Asa Graves, a Sunderland native, was George Washington's bodyguard.

A story in Deerfield runs that a mob of Whigs had gathered about John Williams' (Tory) house. The Whigs found it garrisoned by well-armed friends; that as they were advancing to break in the door, a window over it was opened and Seth Catlin appeared, musket in hand, threatening to blow a lane through them if they advanced another step. The crowd knew him too well to doubt his word and a parley was called. A committee of the mob was admitted

and for one hour the questions at issue were discussed. Meanwhile, the committee was well plied with hot, strong spirits. The Committee declared themselves well satisfied, went out and reported to their constituents that Mr. Williams was a good patriot and had given good Christian satisfaction. This report settled the affair and the mob went home.

On April 20, 1775 a Deerfield town meeting voted to pay a small army in preparation for the Revolution.



arty!



keep warm and dry on the soggy ground. All night we listened to singers and speakers, against war, against the government, against the President. Phil Ochs sang "... I ain't marching anymore ..." and the crowd screamed and cheered. They questioned the war, the government, and who killed President Kennedy? Khmer Rouge, Vietnam, and on and on ...

Power and freedom for the people, strung out in a carnival atmosphere. Pete Seeger and Holly Near, Richard Chavez, and United Farm Workers. The rain came, the liquor bottles came out. Freezing in four feet of mud, comrades huddled together under umbrellas. TV cameras whirled, reporters took notes. An endless night set in along with fatigue, and everyone waited for dawn or Arlo Guthrie.

The area surrounding the North Bridge was checked continuously. People swarmed everywhere, even the trees were crowded. The whole atmosphere was unreal, the rally of the PBC seemed inappropriate, belonging to another place and another time. Everyone remembered Woodstock, and some tried to relive some of the old feeling. But it was gone, and this was not the place to get it back.

At about 3:30 AM we began to make our way back over the North Bridge toward Concord. We wanted to be in Lexington to observe the reenactment of the battle on the green at 5 AM.

We had been told that there would be bus service provided between the towns of Lexington and Concord. In order to pick up the bus, we figured we had better be to the waiting spot early. All the policemen we asked about the bus service had no idea what we were talking about, so we decided to walk and have the bus catch up to us.

As we walked closer to town we noticed many of the town's people walking with picnic baskets, folding chairs, children, blankets and other things in order to find a good spot to see the parade, which was to start about six hours later. The prime spots near the Bridge were already filled by 4 a.m.

In the center of Concord, we asked more policemen about

John Adams had been sent to Philadelphia to attend the second continental congress. He was lonely and in a lot of ways out of touch with his native land. Letters were the only means of staying in touch not only with people but also with events.

In the privacy of his letters to his wife, he gives us a look at what our founding fathers were really concerned with much of the time. No one had all the answers and much was in doubt. John knew better than most the "greatness" of his task.

John Adams; June 10, 1775

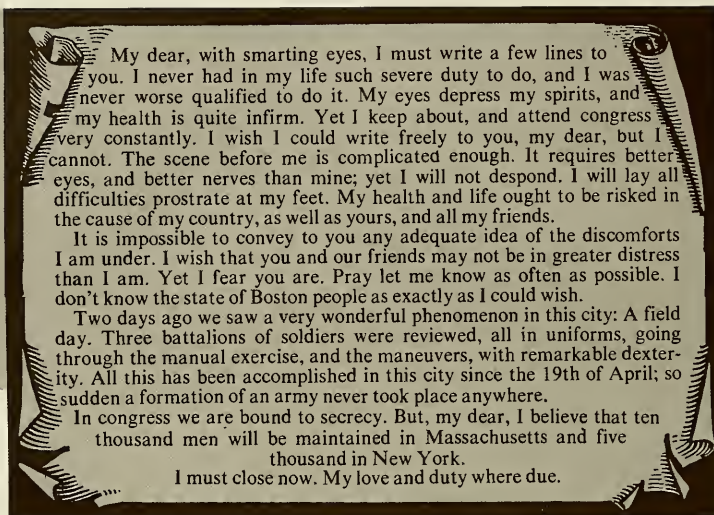
Another story, concerning Parson Ashley in Deerfield, is that in a sermon soon after the battle of Bunker Hill, he declared that the souls of the rebels who fell there went straight to Hell. When he went back for the afternoon service, he found the pulpit door nailed up. He called upon his Deacon, Jonathan Arms, the blacksmith, to get some instrument and open the door. The deacon replied that he did not use his tools on the Sabbath.



Captain Dickinson gathered some men to form a company of Minutemen after the battle of Concord had been fought and trained them till they were ready to see battle. The Amherst Minutemen first fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The Charlemont town trail was used as a highway for soldiers and supplies from Boston to the Hudson Valley. Charlemont also saw the troops marching back to Boston with the wounded and the prisoners from the Battle of Saratoga.

In 1777 in Conway, every able-bodied man is said to have marched out of the town to meet and fight General Burgoyne.





the bus route, but they too knew nothing of the buses.

When walking through the center on our way to Lexington, we noticed that all available *dry* space around stores, museums, and the town hall were taken by sleeping people. At a general store in Concord that had a large porch before the door, people were lined up one-after-the-other as if it were a large bed.

We found out that we were about 10 miles from the Lexington Battle Green and had no way to get there. All cars in Concord could not be moved until after the parade, unless they were leaving the town for good. Cars were allowed to drive in the town itself, only if they had residents sticker. If we walked the 10 miles we wouldn't make it on time to the re-enactment, so we figured we'd have to hitch and walk. Four rides and 45 minutes later we arrived at the green.

Lexington Green, about the size of the land of the Campus Center, was inundated with people. People were about 10 deep around the Green; chairs, ladders, cars, on others' backs, and assorted other methods for viewing the reenactment of the battle. People were even on rooftops of the houses around the area.

The battle, which is presented every year, was as authentic as possible from the known records.

The battle lasted about 30 minutes, ending with the British re-grouping and marching on to Concord.

Needless to say, we had the long walk back to Concord, but knowing that we had made it to see the reenactment and had a good view of it made the walk back a lot easier to take.

Concord was really bustling since the time we had left it. People, while waiting for the parade, were touring the historic homes of Concord, the Alcott's, Hawthorne's, Emerson's and Thoreau's in particular.

Walking to the bridge from town at 6 a.m., it seemed out of place for whole families to be out with their babies and dragging their two-year-olds who should have been in bed, to the site of the bridge. They brought thermos bottles and

By the middle of June, the Mass. committee of safety had learned that the British were about to fortify Dorchester Heights, which overlook Boston. The rebels sought to counteract this by beating the British to it, and fortifying Breed's Hill on the Charlestown Peninsula.

Henry Hulton is the Commissioner of Customs in Boston. His loyalties and his superiors are in England. He is a Bureaucrat, a white collar worker. But he is a sincere man who loves his country and his king. Massachusetts is his home, but this is not his war.

Henry Hulton's letters provide us with a unique opportunity to view the first major battle of the war, from the Tory's point of view. Commonly known as the Battle of Bunker Hill, we are all well aware of how the militia supposedly held their fire until they could see the whites of the redcoat's eyes. Well, Henry's version of the events is not as glorious a picture as our history books would have us believe.

Henry Hulton; June 20, 1775

Northampton took no part in the Battle of Bunker Hill, except for one man. The Northampton Minutemen had marched home when the news of Bunker Hill reached the town. General Seth Pomeroy, a gentleman farmer of 69 years old, borrowed a horse and rode straight to the battle. He found the commanding officer, General Putnam. Putnam, who knew how committed Pomeroy was to the Revolution, said, "You're here, Pomeroy! God, I believe a cannonball would wake you up if you slept in your grave!"

Northampton sent some men to Canada to join the troops up there. These men wrote home of all the difficulties with their expedition. There were no doctors or nurses. One French woman watched over them and tried to nurse them when they were ill. The men fondly referred to her as "Aunt Sarah".

The men brought no medical remedies for any illness, so all they had was a syrup and some homemade pills from boiled butternut bark.

Food was also a problem. It became so scarce that they were forced to kill and eat rattlesnakes.

For these two months past our situation has been critical and alarming. The town is blockaded, and the whole country is in arms all around us. The people have not only cut us off from all supplies, but they do their utmost to prevent any kind of provision form being brought to us from neighboring ports. As we were surprised into these circumstances, it's a wonder that we have held out as long as we have.

We are now very anxious for the arrival of the second division, and I am afraid it will be necessary to add another to that, before the army can operate effectively around this place. The country is very rugged by nature, and the rebels have possessed themselves of all the advantageous posts. They have thrown up intrenchments in many parts. From the heights of this place, we have a view of the whole town, the harbor, and the countryside. And last saturday, I was a spectator of a most awful scene.

On the morning of the 17th, it was observed that the rebels had thrown up a breastwork, and were preparing to open fire upon the heights above Charlestown. There they could obstruct the shipping, and destroy the north part of Boston. Immediately, a cannonading began from the battery in the north part of town and from the ships of war, on those works, and on the enemy, wherever they could be discovered. Soon after eleven o'clock, two battalions marched out of their encampments, and embarked in boats. Before high water, they were landed to the eastward of Charlestown. Great are our fears that they would be attacked by superior numbers, before they could be all assembled and properly prepared, but more boats arrived and they all advanced, some on the other side, round the hill where the cannon was erected, and some through part of Charlestown. On the side of the hill which was not visible from Boston, it seems very strong lines were thrown up, and were occupied by thousands of rebels. The troops advanced with great zeal towards the intrenchments, but were met with both artillery and small arms fire. Many brave officers and men were killed and wounded. As soon as they got to the entrenchments, the rebels fled. Many of them were killed in the trenches and in their flight. The marines, in marching through part of Charlestown, were fired at from the houses. Because of the firing from the houses, the town was immediately set in flames. At four o'clock, we saw the fire and the sword; all the horrors of war raging. The town was burning all the night; the rebels sheltered themselves in the adjacent hills, and the neighborhood of Cambridge. The army possessed themselves of Charlestown neck. We were exulting in seeing the flight of our enemies, but in an hour or two we had occasion to mourn and lament. In the evening, the streets were filled with the wounded and the dying; the sight of which along with the crying of the women and children over their husbands and fathers, pierced one to the soul. Through the night, we heard of some officer, or one of our friends, who had fallen in our defense, and in supporting the honor of our country.

The rebels have now occupied a hill about a mile from Charlestown neck; they are very numerous, and have thrown up intrenchments. The ships and troops cannonade them wherever they can reach them. In the same manner, on the other side of Boston neck, on the high ground above the Roxbury meeting house, the rebels are intrenching. It grieves me, that gentlemen, brave british soldiers, should fall by the hands of such dispicable wretches as compose the rebels of the country. They are a most rude, depraved, degenerate race, and it is a mortification to us that they speak english, and can trace themselves from that stock.

Since Adams went to Philadelphia, A Dr. Warren, who is a patriot and apothecary of this town, has had the lead in the provincial congress. He signed commissions, and acted as the president. This fellow happily was killed, in coming out of the trenches the other day, where he had commanded and spirited the people to defend the lines which he assured them were impregnable. You may judge what the herd must be when such a one is their leader. Pray the lord deliver us. I remain your faithful and obedient servant.

The President was coming!



Would they be able to clear the bridge in only 45 minutes . . .



... well almost!



sandwiches and it seemed more likely that they were headed for an afternoon at an amusement park than to see the President of the United States.

All areas near the river were jammed. Mounted police and guards of every description were out watching the area. Choppers roared overhead. People were tense and tired. The public address system was tested. Members of the press swapped information. Photographers practiced their angles, looking for the best position. Press passes were checked intermittently. People were asked to clear the area, stand behind the ropes and clear the bridge.

Across the river, members of the PBC and those who were just there because they wanted to "send a message to Washington" shouted and waved their signs while setting up their plan of action for the President's arrival. The entire hill was blue denim with yellow-slicker polka-dots.

Hours passed. The time was near. The choppers flew lower; frogmen secured the bridge, and boats finished dragging the Concord River. Secret Service men hurried around in their most officious manner, holding hushed conferences with one another and passing suspicious glances. They politely checked our bags one by one and focused their discerning eyes on any unfamiliar object.

The Presidential seal was attached to the podium. The area was cleaned; the carpet was swept where the shoes of the President would walk. Everything was timed, concise, smooth and very, very professional.

Cannons were fired across the river. A huge parade of brightly clad Minutemen marched across the rude bridge. A flint lock went off and Secret Service men quickly pulled the responsible man out of the parade, and when convinced it was just powder, allowed the man to return to his group. The Concord Minutemen marched in and stood before us, directly in front of the President's platform. We heard the Secret Service Man's walkie-talkie announce, "He's on his way." The noise level of the crowd got higher and

The wife of John Adams gives us an equally distorted view of the same events, but one that we are more familiar with. Equally as personal, her account reflects the concerns and emotions of patriot households in Boston.

Abigail Adams; June 25, 1775

Lieutenant Solomon Allen, a Northampton man, was sent to General Benedict Arnold with dispatches of the announcement of the capture of General André.

Greenfield Minutemen did not really get involved with the Revolution right away. This town sent a large percentage of its men to fight in the battle at Fort Ticonderoga.



The day — perhaps the decisive day — is come, the one the fate of America depends on. My bursting heart must find vent at my pen. I have just heard, that our dear friend, Dr. Warren, is no more, but he fell gloriously fighting for his country: saying, better to die honorably in the field, than dishonorably hang upon the gallows. Great is our loss. He has distinguished himself in every engagement, by his courage and fortitude, by inspiring the soldiers, and leading them on by his own example.

Charlestown is laid in ashes. The battle began upon our intrenchments on Bunker's Hill, saturday morning about three o'clock. It has not ceased yet, and it is now three o'clock sabbath afternoon.

How many have fallen, we don't know. The constant roar of the cannon is so distressing, that we can't eat, drink, or sleep. I shall stay here till it is thought unsafe by my friends, then I have secured myself a retreat at your brother's, who has kindly offered me part of his house.

When I say that ten thousand reports are given, vague and uncertain as the wind, I believe I speak the truth. I'm unable to give you any authentic account of last saturday, but you won't lack information.

I wish I could contradict the report of the doctor's death; but it is a lamentable truth. Those favorite lines of Collins sound in my ears: "How sleep the brave."

My father has been more afflicted by the destruction of Charlestown than by anything which has yet taken place. Why shouldn't his face be sad, when the city, the place of his father's birth, lies in waste. Scarcely one stone remains upon another; but in the midst of sorrow we have abundant cause for thankfulness — that so few of our friends are among the slain, while our enemies were cut down like the grass before the scythe. Many poor wretches died for want of proper assistance and care of their wounds.

Every account agrees that fourteen of fifteen hundred were slain and wounded upon the other side, and I can't find out if they falsified the number themselves. We had some heroes that day, who fought with amazing courage.

When we consider all the circumstances, we're astonished that our people weren't all cut off. They were only one hundred intrenched, and the numbers fighting didn't exceed eight hundred. They hadn't even half enough ammunition, and the reinforcement wasn't able to get to them in time. The tide was up, and high, so that their floating batteries were on each side of the causeway, and their row-galleys kept a constant fire. Add to this — the fire from Cops Hill and from the ships; the town in flames, all around them; and the heat from the flames so intense it couldn't be borne; the day was one of the hottest we have had this season, and the wind was blowing the smoke in their faces — only figure to yourself all of these circumstances, and then consider that we haven't lost sixty men. My heart overflows at the recollection.

We live in continual expectation of hostilities . . . with scarcely a day that does not produce some. In a contest like this, constant reports are circulated by our enemies. They catch with the unwary and the gaping crowd, who are ready to listen to the marvelous, without considering the consequences, even though their best friends are injured.

I haven't ventured to inquire one word of you about your return. I don't know whether I ought to wish for it; it seems as if your sitting together in congress was absolutely necessary, while every day is big with events.





higher; lights on the TV cameras lite up and the cameras started to pan.

President Gerald Ford arrived, amid cheers from the crowd on our side of the river and a great uproar from the PBC on the other side. After proper introduction, the President began his speech, "It is the symbol of greatness of our celebration . . . tyranny by any other name is still tyranny . . . inspire confidence of men . . . America has always been a land of chance . . ." were some of the sentiments expressed by the President, fighting to be heard over the continual chanting and shouting from the estimated crowd of 28,000 across the river.

President Gerald Ford then proceeded to walk across the bridge and place a wreath at the statue of the Minutemen, and was promptly hurried away by his protectors. It was over.

The President had quickly come and gone; the townspeople remained to finish their celebration with a gigantic parade and other activities. We were tired and happy it was over.

The question of the PBC still remains; what did they hope to accomplish? Did they accomplish anything? Looking back, it seems that the most they accomplished was to get some press coverage, most of it unfavorable. They really did not "send a message to Washington" as they said they would; no one was listening.



AUTHENTIC SCALE STILL IN
EXISTENCE BUILT AT THE
PAUL REVERE FOUNDRY
ON OR ABOUT 1800

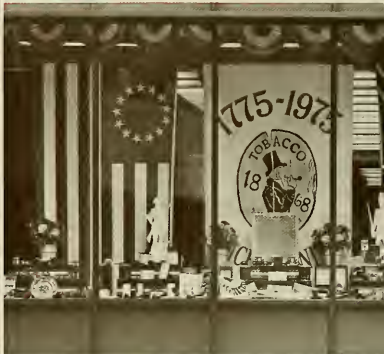
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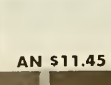


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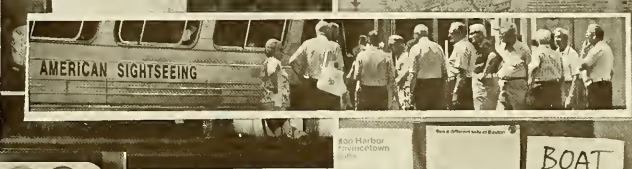


The Gray Line Bicentennial Shuttle
The Southern Cross Line 1975

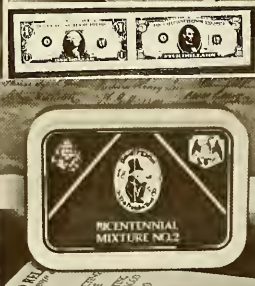
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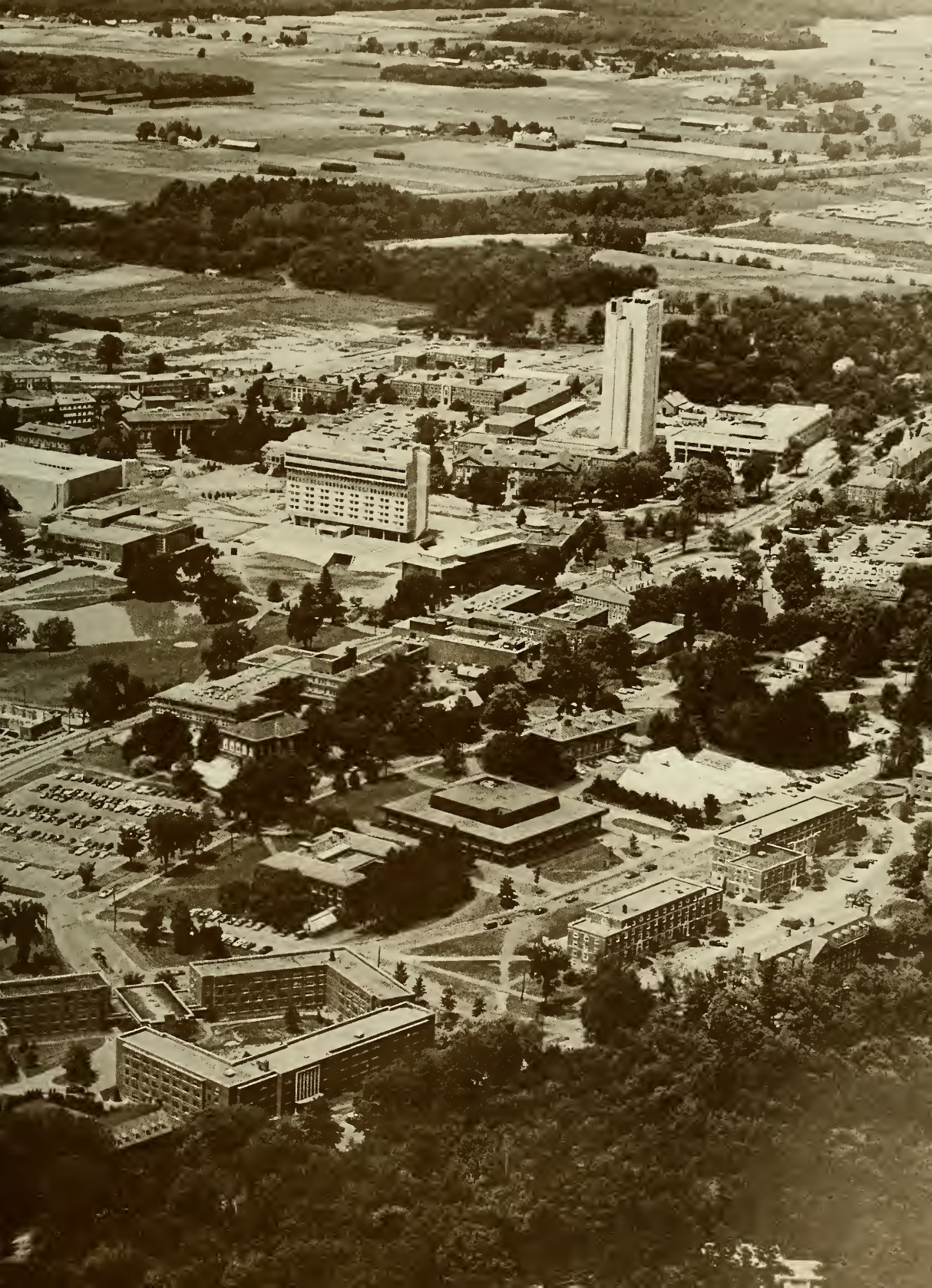
The Course of Human Events





University Of Massachusetts 1971-1975







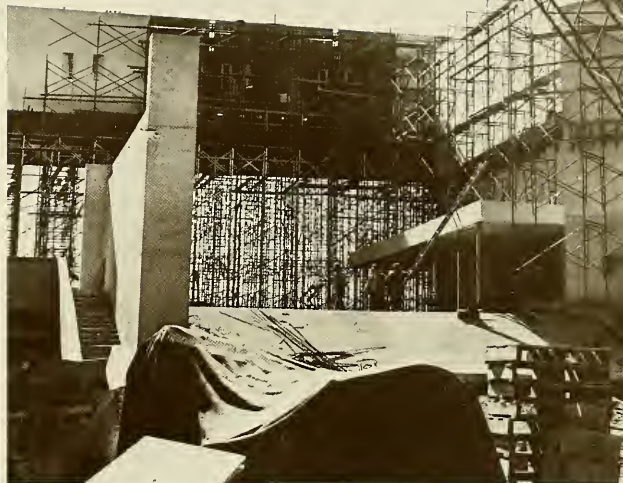
In the beginning, 3,655 freshmen men and women entered UMass, in September of 1971, eager and ready for the experience that the University might offer them.

Three years and eight months later, in May of 1975, 5,018 seniors are being graduated; different in many ways than when they entered four years before. Most have had some effect on the University itself, whether it be from student leader to graffiti-writer.



The question does arise though, has there been a change in themselves or even in the University?

While there is physical evidence of change in the University; professors and administrators, who have been here for many years, claim little change has taken place. Dean William Field, Dean of Students, said, "There have been some minor changes, but nothing dramatic."



The physical transformation of the University in the past four years is the most obvious of the changes. New buildings sprang up all over campus during this time period, leaving even less open space available. Buildings that had been planned for almost a decade, became a reality.

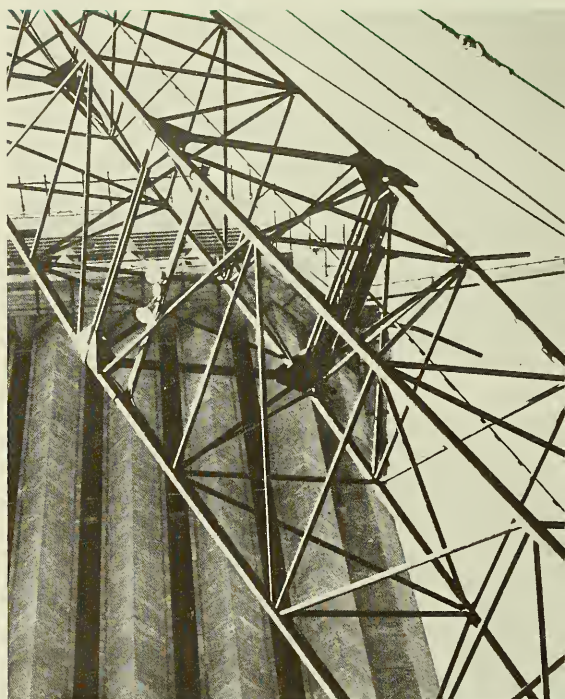
Towering over all campus buildings, the University Library has made a significant alteration to the campus skyline. Using the free space between the Old Chapel and the Student Union, the tallest library in the world was opened in June 1973. The result is a much bigger library area than was ever possible with Goodell. Old Goodell Library is gradually being modified to house classrooms and offices.

Fine Arts Center is another building that has influenced the campus design. Partially opened in September of 1974, this building is adding an art gallery, concert and recital halls, theatre and studio theatre to the University, and will house the music, art and theatre departments.

Three towers and a low-rise building were added to the UMass skyline when the Graduate Research Center was completed early in 1975. Although part of the complex has been in use since October 1971, the Center will not be completely open until the 1975-76 school year. The Graduate Research Center, built for graduates and undergraduates, will house the graduate school, a computer center, Physical Science Library, and the departments of Computer Science, Statistics, Physics, Math, Chemistry, Biochemistry, Polymer Science and Engineering.

Tobin Hall enabled the Psychology Department staff to be together for the first time when the building opened in 1972. It not only provides office space and classrooms, but also a Psychology Service Center, research space and housing for animals in psychological experiments.

The Infirmary addition was opened in late 1974, adding much needed space and new services to the UMass community, such as eye and dental clinics, better laboratory and x-ray space.

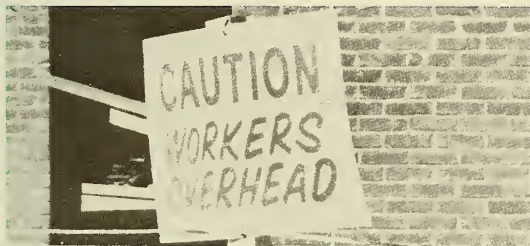


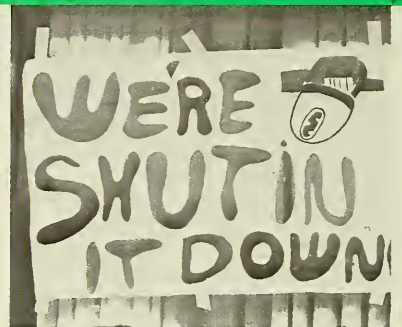


Even the campus pond has been altered in the past four years. The Fine Arts Center slightly changed the shape of the pond so the pond and the building would come together. The little wooden bridge spanning one end of the pond was removed in 1974 when the walkway was completed in the Fine Arts Center.

In addition to these major changes in the physical design of the University, there have been some minor ones. New greenhouses have been added, two houses in Fraternity-Sorority Park have been opened, and Sylvan living area was finished and became inhabited.

But physical alteration is only one aspect of change that has occurred in four years; academic change has been affected, also.





Mass. Legislation Digests Phys. Ed. Program.

There have been several major developments in academics which have affected UMass students during the past four years.

A new grading system was adopted. Grades of "+" and "-" (such as A-, B+) were dropped in favor of grades being recorded as AB or BC. This is good for the person who has the lower average of the two grades (the B of an AB grade), because it was beneficial to the cum, but it was not as good for the recipient of the higher grade.

Not counting any failing grades on cums was another innovation for students which began four years ago. The idea behind this change was that a student would have to make up the credits anyway, so there should be no punishment by counting failing marks on a cum. This year, the administration and some of the faculty felt that the reporting of a failing grade should be reflected by the cum. To date, there has been no decision on whether this will be changed back or not. Any policy change will be in this school year or the year after.

Greater academic freedom was offered to students in 1971 when the Bachelor's Degree of Individual Concentration (BDIC) was introduced to UMass. The program was designed so that students could plan their own programs of study for a degree not offered already at the University by combining courses from various departments. What started off as an experiment became reality when BDIC was accepted in 1973. Today, there are over 400 enrolled in the BDIC program.

In 1974, the physical education requirement was dropped.



The University has found that interest in many physical education classes remains high, even though taking the course is now totally voluntary.

Many students in this years' graduating class are part of a now defunct program called "Swing Shift". Students would complete their first semester over the summer, join their class second semester and remain together till graduation. The program was dropped in 1972, due to the lack of funds.

New courses and majors have been added or taken away during the past four years, amplifying the number of changes in academics.

A dispute raged for awhile on whether to allow credit for ROTC courses on the UMass campus as well as other campuses across the country. Credit was taken away from the courses for a little while, because of the up-roar, but has since been reinstated.

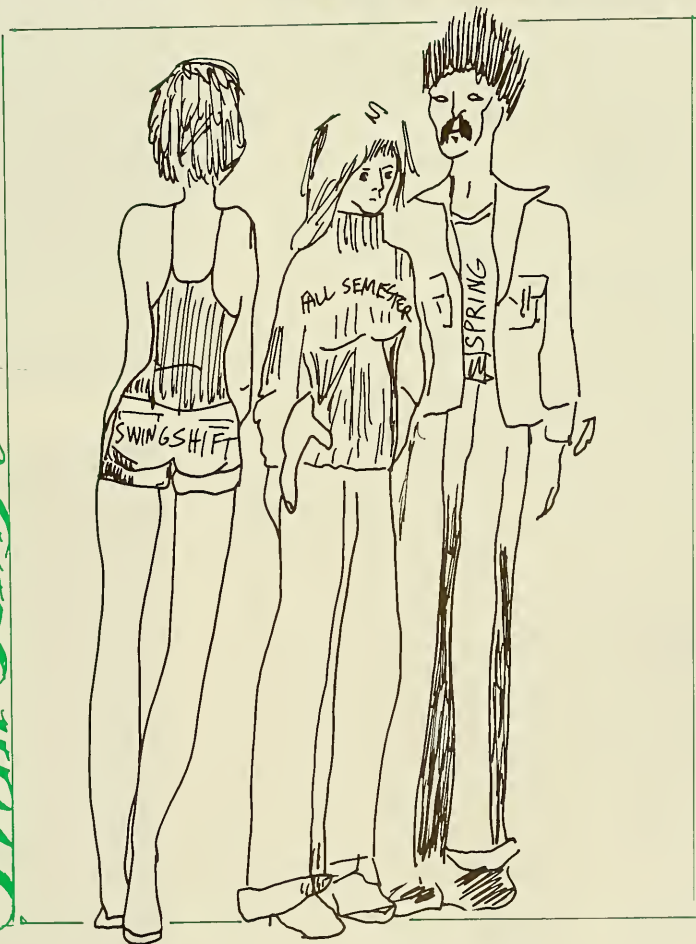
The Education Marathon, a five day symposia at the School of Education which credit is given for attending the Marathon, was cancelled in 1972, following a Third World demonstration protesting racism in the school. Dean Allen kept announcing that the Marathon would still be held, but after a vote with

the other members of the School of Ed., it was decided to cancel it. A policy change was advocated and adopted concerning the hiring procedures and enrollment of minorities and women.

Social changes have also played a part in the alteration of UMass.



Goodbye,
Swing Shift



The label on UMass as a "party" school has been sticking. But only recently, UMass has been gaining a better academic reputation, through word-of-mouth from its students. Yet, the University has always had an excellent academic program. The news of its prime social activity spread faster and further and made more of an impression than its academic superiority. Most of the social changes in the University reflect widespread social changes rather than changes in UMass alone.

March 1, 1973 made a big difference in the University. The lowering of the drinking age from 21 to 18, brought many students out at midnight of the last day of February to enjoy their new freedom. From that time, the University had to find additional space for the new hordes of drinkers.

The *Blue Wall*, once divided in half with a fence (for the above and below 21-ers) became an integrated bar to accommodate the new group. Anyone younger than drinking age is not allowed in at all.

The *Top of the Campus* did not change, because they were already as large a bar as they could get.

The big change came in the *Hatch*, when in 1973, it was renovated so that it could become a bar in the evenings. In the past, the Hatch was used only as a restaurant, but it evolved into a restaurant by day and a bar with entertainment in the evenings. During the school year of 1974-75, the *Hatch* became the spot for the Celebrity series, where bigger name groups, than was usually offered at this school, came to perform. Now that college students had the legal right to drink, almost all college parties were at least partially legal with the use of alcohol. The legalization of the other things will take awhile to pass.

Streaking was a short, but sweet phenomenon in the history of UMass. First, a few brave males streaked short distances and females soon discovered the sport. The distances were increased time after time. Residential areas had their own local streakers and it would not be unusual for several groups of male and female streakers to entertain fellow area members for an evening.

Naked bodies soon became so commonplace that many streakers adopted gimmicks to be noticed. Streakers rode bicycles and unicycles, streakers held hands on the run and carrying lit torches became a way of streaking.

The most important night for the UMass streakers came when the University tried to break other colleges' records for the largest number of streakers. For days before the mass-streak rumors went around campus on when and where to meet, and there was even a notice in the *Collegian* giving all the details to interested students.



The night came when about six hundred streakers stormed out of Kennedy Tower, running around Southwest. As long as the streakers kept moving, there were no worries of being arrested.

Six hundred naked bodies with red lipstick numbers on the moons that were shot all night, ran around campus with nothing else on. Some did have hats, though, some with scarves, one with the American flag over his shoulders, ran into campus and into Central area to pick up more streakers.

The streaking party swelled as they ran into all the living areas, Orchard Hill to NorthEast to Sylvan.

As the number of streakers swelled, so did the number of watchers. By the time the streakers ran into the Campus Center the streakers and watchers were shouting, "We're number one. We're number one.", and clapping to show total approval of the escapade.

After streaking through the Campus Center, the group

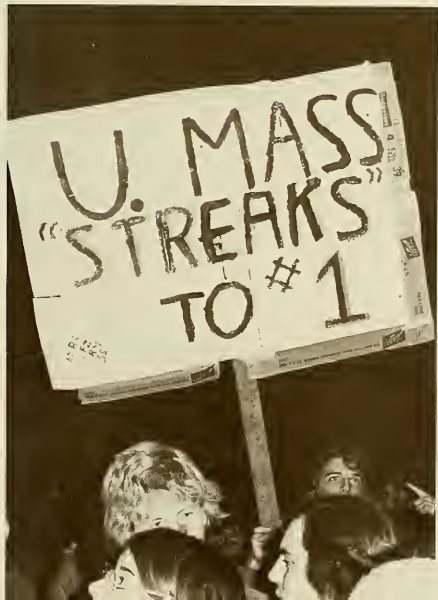
broke up. Some got dressed immediately, some jogged back to Southwest and others hustled back to their dorms for some warmth.

That was the last time for a mass-streak for UMass; some streakers still paraded around certain areas of campus, but never again with the intense number and feelings as before.

Coed dorms, although they first began before 1971, became more numerous and more coed. Starting out with one dorm as an experiment in 1970, the numbers grew every year adding a few more to the list of available coed dorms until 1975 when the number of these dorms total over thirty.

The liberation of the dorms was quite gradual. Men and women were first placed in dorms with an alternate floor plan. Then, one part of the corridor was for males and the other for females. Finally, coed room-to-room was allowed and sometimes even coed roommates.

Bathrooms underwent a similar change also, until men and women were shaving together side-by-side.



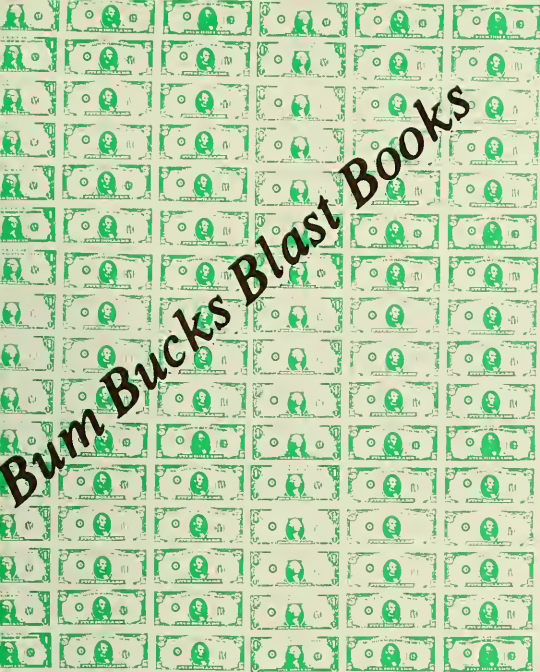


Other changes on campus are numerous. Prices on fees, tuition, etc. have all gone up. Considering the rate of inflation and the increase of prices at other state and private schools, this school has done the best that it could do in keeping prices as low as they could.

The UMass administration started a new policy in 1972 by accepting more females than before to try for a 50-50 ratio. With the class entering in the fall of 1974, they were very close to their goal, with only 30 more males entering the University than females. More than 500 males entered UMass than female students with the graduating class of 1975.

The Student Transit Service has made a large impact on the University. Starting with a couple of buses and a small budget as an experiment with the federal government, the Transit Service has grown considerably. In 1971 UMass had three bus routes, 26 drivers, five buses and serviced under 3,000 people. The buses ran only during the day, no weekend, night or vacation service was available. Every year brought more and more changes until this year when there are 22 buses, 145 parttime employees, weekend, night, late-night, and vacation service. They transport over 16,000 per day. More buses are also available for field trips. Plans are now being made to increase the service for next year with a bigger budget, more buses, and larger passenger load per day.

The UMass parking situation has become gradually worse; more students have cars than ever before, which means that there must be a place for them, for the workers, the faculty, the administration and for the commuting students. More lots have been added and a new system of classifying them. The old system used letters and was approximately one price for a parking sticker for any lot. Now the lots are numbered and the fee varies depending on how close it is located to the main part of campus.



After the class of 1975 had been in school for one month, the administration went through a change. Chancellor Oswald Tippo resigned over a dispute in the budget and the role of UMass-Amherst with President Robert Wood. Tippo was permitted a one semester sabbatical leave and then returned as a Botany professor. Randolph Bromery was named as Acting Chancellor. In April of 1972 he was officially named Chancellor of the University of Massachusetts.

The School of Education and the campus experienced a crisis during the 1974-75 school year, when it was discovered that money was being misused. It is alleged that money was being paid to two students that did not exist, and there are other instances of misuse. Although maintaining that he was innocent, Dean Dwight Allen left the School of Education and the University for Africa. Several other members of that School also left the University.

Outside influences of the area has, to some degree, changed UMass and its students. Route 9 has added many new restaurants and stores, giving students more of a choice on where they want to shop and eat, and also providing more jobs for the students. The opening of the Mountain Farms Mall gave even more of a choice for students; two medium size stores plus a large number of smaller shops came to South Hadley. Some areas of Route 9 have provided bus service to lure students to shop with them. Stores in Amherst center have changed also; the Carriage Shop stores provide a mall-like area in the heart of downtown Amherst.

Apartment complexes have sprung up all over the surrounding areas. Sunderland, Belchertown, South Amherst, Northampton have seen an expanding of their town's population with the opening of Brittany Manor, King Philip, Mt. Sugarloaf, Townhouse, Rolling Green, Echo Hill and many others.

"Today's students are more individualistic than the students of four years ago. They are aware of more things, including that problems in today's world cannot be solved with violence. Students are more employment-conscience. They are not apathetic, but more open, willing and interested in spending more time talking with faculty and administration members than the group of four years ago." — Dean William Field



"Students in the past few years have undergone a change in attitudes. They are slowly moving back towards the establishment. They are much more career-oriented, because of the change in their thinking and attitude, the poor economic condition of today's world and the job market, and an interest for a qualitative education." — Associate Dean John Conlon

While both the University and the Class of 1975 have changed during the past four years, their impact remains for history to judge.



The Actions of Mankind





BDIC



There is a way to "beat" the regulated routine of a traditional college education at UMass, graduating young persons with such unusual qualifications as Ethnomusicologist, Astrologer, Fashion Designer, Film-Maker, Bowling Manager, Horseback-riding Instructor and Dance Therapist.

And this is only a small sampling of the exciting things students have done at UMass in the pioneer degree program called "Bachelor's Degree with Individual Concentration" (BDIC).

The BDIC program came about as a result of both student and faculty demand at a SWAP (Student Workshop for Academic Planning) meeting in 1970. The program began with a successful two-year trial period during the Fall semester of 1971, with an en-

rollment of little more than 100. In 1975, there are nearly 400 BDIC majors.

Essentially, BDIC is an alternative to the standard degree-earning approach. It allows the student to create an individualized area of concentration by combining courses drawn from the various Departments, Schools and Colleges in the University as well as those from other institutions of higher learning. Internships also are encouraged.

To Qualify, students must demonstrate the fact that a more traditional education would not be adequate preparation for their chosen field of study. BDIC is a tailor-made curriculum where majors pursue for two years under the aegis of faculty sponsors they select to guide the student

through a concentration in some specialty area. Besides BDIC requirements, all University graduation requirements must be fulfilled.

By structuring the program in this way, the University recognizes that not all students can or should conform to the traditional patterns of higher education. Students testify that they have become more self-motivated by having the opportunity to pursue an individual program that is of clearly-defined relevance to personal, academic or professional goals.

Dr. Stanley Moss, the present director of BDIC, illustrates another benefit of the program as, "A student willing to take a risk in pursuing a non-traditional academic program like BDIC in the long run has a better chance of finding employment."



He adds that, "In their exposure to various courses, students are training themselves for specific jobs, especially when they take parts of, or perhaps all of, a semester in an internship. They stand a good chance of proving their worth. As a result, many of our students have gone off to good jobs."

Here are some BDIC success stories.

An enterprising BDIC major who specialized in "Anthropological Film-Making" has already sold one of his original films as a commercial documentary. Another student served an internship in Israel studying maine science, while still another devised an ingenious computer program that facilitates registration for college courses.

A BDIC graduate who had concentrated on "Philosophical Anthropology" put together a photographic ex-

hibit (now a part of the UMass Archives) of North American Indians that drew the attention of the Smithsonian Institution.

Jim Metzner, a BDIC student from Amherst whose area of concentration was ethnomusicology, has developed a multimedia magazine called "Sound Image." In it, he includes a photograph record and a folio of photos taken by some of the best photographers in the world that is sequenced to accompany the recording.

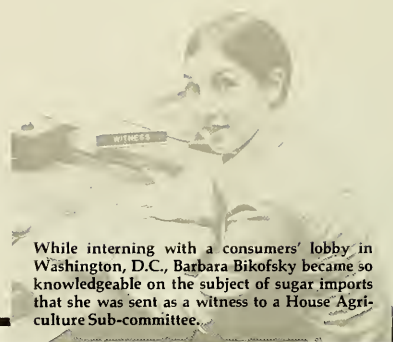
One BDIC graduate secured a job as a microbiologist in the Caribbean, another recorded and produced his first album, and another joined the faculty of a leading university.

To provide a forum for some of the talents of BDIC students, the BDIC program introduced a festival of per-

forming arts plus cultural studies, which has become an annual event. Highlights of this year's program, called "Mosaic II" and held during the week of April 28 to May 3, were original films, a woman's day (featuring film and discussion), improvisational dance, jazz concerts, a classical guitar concert, and "An Evening of Astrological Festivities," which included films, dance and music related to astrology.

As one student put it, "It's a lot of work. You have to be completely self-motivated, but BDIC is the way to beat canned education."

Outreach



While interning with a consumers' lobby in Washington, D.C., Barbara Bikofsky became so knowledgeable on the subject of sugar imports that she was sent as a witness to a House Agriculture Sub-committee.

The Outreach program is devoted to getting students involved in off-campus projects from part-time volunteer work in Western Massachusetts institutions to semester-long 15 credit internships in everything from politics in Washington D.C. to theatre in New York's Lincoln Center. The goal of these efforts is "to provide the students with the opportunity to integrate theory with practice in a high quality educational experience."

Outreach was begun in the summer of 1972 by Bill Burke of the University Year for Action staff, who saw the value of the internship-type experience offered by UYA. But he also saw the need for a more flexible, semester-long, as opposed to year-long, program.

Based on this need, Bill and five students created a survey to test student interest in such a program. After a favorable response, a proposal was submitted to Bob Woodbury, associate provost, and Outreach was given a room in Arnold House, a small amount of money, and the work began.

At first, this work was limited to placing students in part-time, volunteer positions. It soon blossomed into helping students locate 40 hours per

week internships for which they received up to 15 credits and occasionally, limited reimbursement.

The program grew by leaps and bounds; from 11 students the first semester, to 44 the next; then from 88 to the present level of 150 to 175 students placed in internship positions each semester.

The success of the program has been due to the devotion and hard work of the Outreach staff which is comprised primarily of grad students and originally, three full-time workers. In the summer of 1973, this staff was joined by Rich Sokol who had been running the VITA (Volunteer Income Tax Assistance) program, and is now acting director of Outreach.

Students participating in internships receive credit through their own or other departments in the university and through the University Practicum 200 which grants up to 9 credits per semester for just such practical experience gained in internship.

Next semester, 120 students will be placed in internships in Massachusetts alone; about 37 in Washington, D.C., in economics, politics, and history; and 35 in New York City in such fields as art, mass communications

and theatre. In both New York and D.C., Outreach maintains a house to provide students with inexpensive rooming and seminars where personal problems with internships are ironed out.

Other students have been sent to such "far-out" places as Alaska and California to work on game reserves, research teams, and in psychology clinics.

Outreach attempts to deal mainly with non-profit, professional, technical, and social organizations. Occasionally, however, as in the field of mass communications, this is not possible and students are placed with such companies as WBZ radio and TV, and area newspapers.

Some agencies in Massachusetts at which interns are regularly placed include the Perkins School for the Blind, offices of Senator Edward Brooke and Senator Edward Kennedy, Massachusetts Defender's Committee and the Hampshire County Day House.

The Outreach internship program has proved to be a truly valuable part of the alternative education opportunities at the University of Massachusetts and its continuation has been recommended after review by the President's Committee on the Future Uni-



versity of Massachusetts and Jack Saloma of the President's office.

For most students who have participated in an internship experience, it has proved to be the most valuable experience of their college years and one of the most rewarding of their lives. Regarding the effect of a student's participation in an internship on grad school admission, a recent study shows that such an experience would certainly not hurt any chances for admission. Of the schools questioned, 94% said that a student with average GPA, GRE, and LSAT scores and who should be otherwise acceptable, would not be hurt by an internship on his or her record, and 45% indicated that the experience would enhance chances for acceptance. The ultimate goal of Outreach, according to director Rich Sokol, is to institutionalize the internship program into the various departments at the University and eventually into the Five-college system. In this way, internships would be an option routinely offered by each department. The departments of Political Science, Zoology, and Art are rapidly approaching this and most others are "very receptive" to the idea, he says.

Internship assistance is only one

service offered by Outreach. Another is SVS or Student Volunteer Services, which places 300 to 400 students per semester with social service agencies in the area. Credit is available for this work and for the collectives, colloquia, and courses offered by this student-run and student-initiated program. The goal of SVS is to effect social action and radical social change in such areas as racism, in education, the penal system, alcoholism, feminism, and homosexuality, thus ensuring that the University maintains an active role in the solutions to problems facing our society. It also affords students an opportunity to obtain the kind of real-world experience necessary to make a four-year college education more than simply the acquisition of knowledge in a specific field.

The SBA, (Small Business Assistance) program gives undergraduate and grad students of business; marketing, bookkeeping, advertising, etc. an opportunity to help struggling businesses in Western Massachusetts get back on their feet.

Run in conjunction with the Hampshire Community Action Commission, the Cross Cultural Community Action Project is a service of Outreach which is dedicated to untangling the problem

of lead-paint poisoning in children. Spanish and American students screen-test children from one to six years of age to determine whether they suffer from lead-paint poisoning. If they do, steps are taken to help the family of the child remove the source of the problem by painting homes with lead-free paint. The program is run by Alfred Carlson of the UMass School of Education in cooperation with Pat Keenan of the HCAC and attempts to get foreign and American students together in a common cause.

It is through the sincere efforts of the people at Outreach in all of its functions, that the University of Massachusetts approaches the ideal of the institution of higher learning; the integration of classroom education and experience gained from struggling with the problems facing our society and its institutions in non-traditional out-of-the-classroom situations, to provide students with the confidence and wisdom which must accompany a college education in order to cope with and better our society and our environment.



University Year for Action

The University Year for Action (UYA) program provides the opportunity for dedicated college students to apply their academic knowledge by working in public and community agencies that deal with low-income and institutionalized residents. The UYA program is a unique ACTION program because it grants academic credit as well as a stipend for a full year's internship phase in any one of many project opportunities.

The UYA program at the University of Massachusetts/Amherst, since it began in 1971, has become the largest of the sixty-five programs in this country. It now offers a wide variety of interning opportunities such as bilingual teaching, rehabilitation counseling, legal assistance, health community education and recreation, to name a few. Many interns also perform outside services to the community by training staff members and establishing recreational programs within the organizational community.

University Year for ACTION offers project opportunities in eight areas; Administration of Justice, Consumer Protection, Economic Development, Education, Environmental Protection, Health, Housing and Social Services. The project opportunities are only presented after selecting the organizations according to their designs and

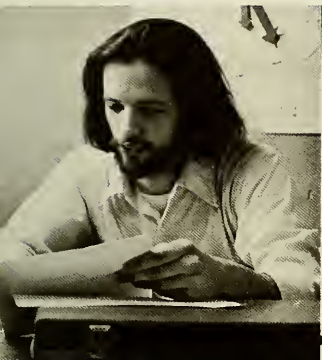
goals for the UYA volunteer. The most important criterion for the selection of a sponsoring organization is its commitment to the poverty community. Other crucial factors in selection are that the organization allow the participation of a University faculty member in the planning program, satisfactory supervision of the volunteer, provision of an adequate training program and that participation in the project of the low-income or institutionalized members of the community be part of the plan. UYA prefers situations where there is active involvement and cooperation between the community, the faculty, the volunteer and the organization. This often times insures support and supervision for the volunteer as well as the project's success. The whole community shares the project so it becomes necessary to involve all the people involved in the project.

Once the project areas and the programs have been selected, an extensive recruiting program is undertaken, usually in March to coincide with the beginning of the next phase which is in June. The goal of the recruiting program is to supply as much information through multi-media exposure, to as many students as possible in hopes of obtaining a cross section of the University population. Previous

UYA volunteers have come from various educational majors ranging from Engineering to Education and Psychology.

Any person who is a full-time registered undergraduate or graduate student of the University of Massachusetts or any one of the Five Colleges may apply to the UYA program. It is suggested that the applicant fulfill most of his or her core requirements and need one complete year's credit before graduation. Other requirements that the applicant should take into consideration are that this is a full year commitment. He or she must also take responsibility for his or her housing and food for that year. Since the volunteer is also enrolled as a full-time student he or she is subject to the respective billing procedures of the institution, although some University of Massachusetts students are granted fee waivers. Another requirement is that the volunteer live within the community where they are serving.

Interested students attend orientation meetings which inform them of the goals and the history of the UYA program and after completing the preliminary forms, and being interviewed by prospective agencies, the volunteer is informed of his or her acceptance about a month before the training program begins. The acceptance also de-



pends upon the securing of federal funds, University and federal approval and the completion of the UYA orientation and agency training.

The training program is held prior to the actual internship. The sponsoring organization provides on-the-job training for the volunteer. This involves informing the volunteer of the job requirements, and instruction on the necessary skills involved in the job. Training also involves giving the UYA volunteer an over-all perspective of how his or her job relates to the community and how to utilize community and University resources to more effectively function within the job and the community.

Once the training program has been completed, the UYA volunteer begins working on a full-time basis. The volunteer is not on a University schedule during his or her internship and considers him or herself an employee of the institution. The volunteer is given sick leave and vacations in accordance with the Massachusetts regulations for state employees.

The specific needs of the volunteer are worked out by referring to many support groups that are available to the volunteer. These resources range from local, state and federal agencies to the faculty, and from the community to fellow students. Another re-

source is the quarterly in-service workshops which is designed to meet the needs of the volunteer observed by the faculty, supervisors and the volunteer.

UYA is a cooperative effort between volunteers, faculty, the organization and the community. Because of this sharing of goals, interests and needs, UYA has been able to grow with the demands and the needs of the University community and the off-campus communities. To meet these changing demands, UYA reevaluates its objectives, programs and organizations and creates a program that will most effectively work for both communities. This year several objectives have been emphasized.

One objective is to increase minority participation in the program. The lack of minority involvement is attributed to the lack of exposure to this new model of in-service education. Many students, because of their traditional educational backgrounds are not aware of the alternatives to classroom learning that are available. Exposure to experiential learning has been carried out through articles and discussions of this problem.

Another problem directly related to the lack of minority involvement in UYA is that many of the minority students cannot afford a full-time intern-

ship. For this reason Summer '74 has been established. This program pays minority students enough money to cover tuition and living expenses for the next school year. One important advantage of this program is that it acquaints minority students with pre-professional work, different communities and provides a learning experience outside the traditional classroom.

Another program which has been newly instituted is the cost-sharing program. This requires that a potential sponsoring agency must make a written commitment to pay fifty percent of the stipend per volunteer per year. This is done because of the decrease in available funds for the ACTION program.

Many other programs have been explored and created to insure a productive and creative learning experience for everyone involved in the University Year for ACTION. UYA seeks to provide the opportunities for students to grow and learn outside of the college community, while it also opens up the University facilities to outside communities. It is through communication and the breaking down of old barriers that the program, the University, the communities and the UYA volunteers grow.

Five College Cooperation

The aim of Five College Cooperation is to provide students in the Pioneer Valley with a broader variety of academic opportunities than would be possible at any one school. Although the five institutions making up the Five College Community differ in identity and composition, they are all committed to the concept of exchange/interchange of people, ideas and facilities.

Cooperation among these schools is not new. It all began in the 1800's when the Amherst College faculty and administrators assisted in the establishment of Mount Holyoke College (1837), Smith College (1871) and the original Massachusetts Agricultural College (1863) (now the University of Massachusetts at Amherst). The effort was made for academic reasons. The belief was that each of the colleges in the early stage of development could aid and abet each other's needs and wants.

In 1957, the first coordinator of the program was appointed. In 1958, a four college committee recommended

the establishment of a fifth college to be centrally located to take advantage of the existing facilities while experimenting in alternative educational concepts. Hampshire College, founded in 1965 is the result of this project.

The Five College Cooperative Program has grown over the years. The informal student and faculty exchange program began in the 1930's with only a handful of students. During 1973-74, almost 6,000 students enrolled in courses away from their home campus. Although still run on an informal basis, the procedure for enrolling in a Five College course is neither difficult or inconvenient.

The program is set up to complement and coordinate the academic departments of the Five Colleges. There is only one formal Five College Department: Astronomy. Therefore inter-disciplinary studies must be arranged by cooperation between the schools and by student initiative.

Currently, there are nearly twenty informal programs, dealing mostly in one of these areas: Geographical Area

Studies, Black Studies, Urban Studies, and the Arts. The Coordinator's office also publishes Five College Faculty and course lists in other fields, informing the Five College Community of each other's departmental course offerings. To complement academic departments, in addition to the normal faculty exchange, there is a Five College Joint Faculty Appointments Program to attract distinguished and prominent persons to teach in the Five College Community.

One of the earliest cooperative efforts still very much at the heart of the academic coordinating effort is the sharing of library resources. One of the first formal agreements between the schools was the creation of the Hampshire Inter-Library Center (HILC) in 1951. The common repository provides for the cooperative use of rare and highly specialized books. While its use is primarily limited to faculty and graduate students, an Inter-Library Loan is available to undergraduate students. If a book cannot be found at the home library, the





others will be consulted, and the appropriate book withdrawn.

While academics lie at the crux of the program, Five College Cooperation provides other services, as well. The program probably has as many social and extracurricular activities as any small college. There is a monthly calendar, a newsletter and a radio station, WFCR, to coordinate social events. The five valley institutions cooperatively publish a journal of literature, the arts, and public affairs: *The Massachusetts Review*. And a lecture fund has been established for those five college groups in need of financial support to present Five College lectures or symposia.

The principles of Five College are structured to benefit all five schools. The hope is that this pooling of academic and social resources will strengthen as well as broaden the educational offerings and programs in the Pioneer Valley. A merger in the future is not foreseen, however. According to the Report of The Five College Long Planning Committee, "Despite their

many similarities, each of the five institutions has a concept of its individual role in education. Each has its own identity, each its own style."

On a comparative basis, Five College Cooperation stands out as one of the better ones. Because it is one of the oldest academic cooperatives in the country and the first to include both private colleges and a state university, the Coordinator's office is constantly being asked to supply information to schools considering adopting some aspect of cooperative education.

If the Five College Cooperation has been so successful in its endeavors, is there anything else possible? Of course, responds Ms. Jackie Pritzen the Associate Coordinator for Academic Programs, HILC could be made to run more efficiently, slimming down the budget without cutting back on the services. And a more extensive and efficient Five College Bus System could be accomplished by providing the students with a more in-depth service such as more buses on nights and weekends.

One of the more interesting new proposals is the idea of Residential Exchange. This would allow a student of one of the Five Colleges to spend a semester at a different school without losing matriculation at his or her original college. Although it is still in the planning stages, it seems it will have potential success by the strong interest of the students.

The possibilities of exchange between the Five Colleges seem limitless. With each of the schools maintaining its individuality by encouraging its students to experience the various approaches to education, the rewards and benefits appear endless for both the students and schools. The aim of cooperation is providing students with new and different experiences, which will hopefully encourage more students to take advantage of the program.

International Exchange

For someone who would like to experience a foreign culture for a month, a summer, a semester, or an academic year and earn university credits at the same time, the people at the International Programs Office are the people to speak with. They're the ones who coordinate the extensive "study abroad" program which has been in existence since 1970. The two major ways to go abroad (aside from student teaching in a foreign country, which is handled by the School of Education) are: directly through a program offered by the International Programs Office or by applying to foreign program offerings sponsored by other U.S. universities and then, after acceptance, going through the procedures at the International Programs Office. The office can also help with obtaining passports, visas, International Student Identity Cards, and low cost travel. The programs are generally for juniors and seniors, although in

some cases sophomores have participated. Participating students are expected to take courses in the university associated with the program in each particular city. Advisors' approval should be obtained; in fact, programs are often recommended by advisors.

Most students choose one of the academic year programs, in places such as: Germany, France, Finland, England, Nigeria, Taiwan, Japan, Canada, Jamaica, and Scotland. Programs are usually offered for the same country, although occasionally the specific cities are changed (for variety). Very few students go abroad for just the fall semester, and only a little more go for just the spring semester. The January intersession program (which is the most recent addition — having begun in 1973) offers study in places like Brazil, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Spain, and Europe. The programs offered during January are

more of a mini-course nature; existing programs include broadcasting, international business, and ski instruction. Most January intersession and summer programs are open to students from other universities, but the semester and academic year programs are limited to U.Mass. and Five College students.

If a student gets prior approval of the courses he plans to take from his academic advisor, the Dean of his college or school, and the Director of International Programs, he can usually get academic credit for his overseas studies. Students who want to study abroad should have an above average academic record, and the program should fit into his total academic program.

Living arrangements differ depending on the program. Some students have lived in hotels until they found more permanent residences, such as rooming houses or families. The stu-





dents who live with families have a fascinating time trying to explain everyday things about U.S. culture, things which we all take for granted. In many cases students are on a meal plan at the University at which they're studying, although some do have cooking privileges.

Often students will attend classes not with students of the country they are visiting, but rather with other foreign students who are there through similar programs as the one offered by U.Mass. In this way they have a chance to be exposed to many diverse cultures as well as being in a foreign environment. The class structures differ with the programs. For example, students at Grenoble, France, have practical courses such as composition and grammar (held in French) in the morning and courses in diverse areas like literature, art history, and political science in the afternoon. Often, however, juniors and seniors feel that they

have already had (at U. Mass) many of the literature courses which are offered.

Students benefit by having an opportunity to study a language and get practical use of it. They also finally get to experience the culture they have studied at U. Mass; they now come to understand that which they studied. An important part of the whole experience is attitude. Students who are afraid to get out and speak for fear of demonstrating their non-fluency lose out since those who make a sincere effort to speak the language are aided by the natives. Naturally, command of the language improves more through everyday use than it would through attending classes at U. S. universities.

It takes students a little time to get used to cultural differences such as a much slower pace of life, different eating habits (such as dining later and eating different foods) different extents of involvement in politics, dif-

ferent transit systems, different forms of entertainment (students who were in Grenoble were surprised to find that dancing was banned within the city limits, although it was permitted on the campus just outside the city,) and different clothing (in many places, students dress more neatly than here in the U.S.) Some of the programs include organized trips; both day trips and weekend trips are included. The semester programs often include a two-week vacation during which time the students can travel wherever they like. The fact is, most students who go abroad with the attitude that they truly want to enjoy and learn, do just that. Very few complaints are made about the programs offered by the International Programs Office.

Global Survival

One of the newer alternative learning programs at UMass has been the Global Survival Freshman Year program. Since it began in 1973, 130 freshmen have taken advantage of its one year educational experience designed to study future areas of concern: War, peace and world order; cross-cultural communication and conflict; environmental deterioration and economic development; population; and resources and their distribution. Director Steve Guild describes the goal of Global Studies as helping students become aware of these issues, and gaining the skills in writing and speaking in order to deal with them. He sees the small class sizes, the close relationship between students and teachers, and the drawing together of freshmen with common intellectual concerns as being of major importance in achieving the program goals.

Freshmen are exposed to the Global Studies Program during summer counseling. Selection of students is made on the basis of an application and interview, but it is more of a process of self-selection since the students who are accepted are generally those who continue to be interested. The program begins with a four week introductory lecture series which is attended by all students and staff. This is to provide a basis of information from which students can form their freshman year program. Then students participate in a variety of modular courses, four to six weeks in length, which delve into particular aspect of global survival. Usually four modules per semester are taken. They are taught by UMass faculty from 20 different departments as well as faculty from other area colleges. Each modular course stresses the relationship of an academic field to the issues of global survival. Skill courses are taught as well to help students gain proficiency in writing, speaking, and using the computer and library.

Each student also participates in an integrating seminar. This year-long component of the program synthesizes knowledge gained from the modules and elsewhere and emphasizes the interconnectedness of Global Survival issues. Participants in the Global Survival Program have the option of

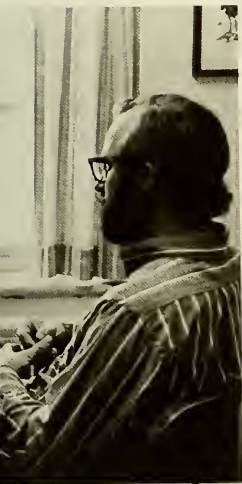
independent study and research or of becoming "apprentices" to faculty in research or action projects. They may also take one or two courses in the regular university since program courses only take up three-fifths of their time.

The Global Survival Program is academically demanding with many more questions than answers to the issues which are examined. It is therefore not a program suitable for all freshman. But the students who do complete it are rewarded with a strong grasp on the problems of world concern today.

The program originally grew out of a 1972 grant from the U. S. Office of Education to promote international studies at selected American Colleges. A group of faculty from the University's Area Studies Committee and the School of Education formed a planning group to discuss and formulate the content of a program which would focus on global survival. A Faculty Colloquium was created by the planning group in the Fall of 1972 which consisted of 50 faculty members from over 15 different departments. The Colloquium members met once a week to discuss the content and implications of papers written by experts in various fields connected with global survival. At the end of the Colloquium, it was decided that a planning session should be set up in January of 1973 to discuss how the issues of Global Survival could best be presented to the students. During this planning session, several ideas were combined to suggest a program for freshmen. In the Spring of 1973, members of a core planning group met to mold various proposals into a definite working program structure. After several revisions of a document outlining the program, the Global Survival Program was approved by the Academic Matters Committee of the Faculty Senate, and later by the entire Faculty Senate in May, 1973.

Director Steve Guild hopes that the future of the program will be to continue as it is, but on an expanded three to five year contract. He wants to keep providing what he considers to be one of the most exciting freshman-year educational experiences available in any institution of higher education.





Continuing Education



The Continuing Education Program is designed for those who, whether for personal or financial reasons, believe that the pursuit of education is not their prime concern. It is for them a part-time pursuit. Although degrees are granted through the program, Continuing Education at UMass should be considered more than a "night school" or a "back door into the university," but a means for making the resources of the University of Massachusetts more available to the community.

Since it began in 1970, the Cont. Ed. program's mandate has been to make the university resources available to persons who aren't working full time on a four-year degree and who aren't necessarily between the ages of 18-22. According to a Cont. Ed. brochure: "The Division believes that education is a life-long process, and in the past four years (it) has developed an extensive range of programs to meet the needs of individuals for whom a four-year, full-time academic program is unnecessary or undesirable."

What "types" of people study part-time? The rationale for pursuing part-time education varies from person to person.

"A lot of adults have a reason to continue their education," says Ms. Debbie Bernstein, their Director of Public Relations, "they have to look somewhere for job retraining." But there are others she mentions who sign up for courses "mostly for their own satisfaction."

Some Cont. Ed. students aren't full time students because they have full-time jobs and they usually enroll in courses of the Evening College. This branch of Cont. Ed., began in 1970 with 40 courses. It now has about 100 courses, including everything from Accounting to Zoology. These are traditional courses offered for academic credit. They are similar to, if not the same as those offered through the daytime university. If their schedule permits, Cont. Ed. students may enroll in regular day-time university courses. However, their admission is on a space available basis.

Although enrollment in a Cont. Ed. course does not include matriculation as a UMass student, it is possible after taking enough Cont. Ed. courses and having a satisfactory cum. to earn a Bachelor's Degree within some specific field. Cont. Ed. students are eligible for any undergraduate degree offered by the university. In addition, students in the program can create their own majors according to their own specifications and earn a Bachelor of General Studies (BGS) degree.

The academic extension program is not limited to the Amherst area.

"Cont. Ed.'s philosophy is that it exists to give access to the university to people through the Commonwealth," explained Ms. Bernstein.

Cont. Ed. will grant credit to those people who are pursuing their educations but are not or can not be in this area. Credit is granted not only in established programs but also in independent study arrangements. Special arrangements have been made and programs developed to grant Bachelor of General Studies degrees in the



fields of Law Enforcement, Fire Science Administration, National Sciences and Applied Administrative Sciences.

In the past, credit has been granted for work done by someone who was working and living in Boston. (UMass at Boston does not have a Cont. Ed. Program.) If someone wanted to get credit for something — field work, research, or work done on the job, or some kind of experience and could arrange with a professor for credit, it is possible through Continuing Education. People have been awarded credit for their work and experiences in Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and even Africa.

The Cont. Ed. program has established an academic extension program in Springfield. In its fourth semester, it now offers 30 courses of broad and general interest. It partly concerns itself with offering fields that demand a training in an urban atmosphere which could not be accomplished in the Amherst and surrounding areas. ... For instance, in Springfield a Le-

gal Assistant Training Program trains people to aid lawyers.

The future looks bright for Cont. Ed. It has the ability and mobility to organize and carry out new and innovative programs through another aspect of Cont. Ed. — the conference series. This branch includes not only conferences but workshops, lectures and symposiums. Although these "shorts" are not always given for credit, they are ideal for persons interested in concentrated information in a short time, rather than enrolling in a full semester course.

Last year, Cont. Ed. ran over 270 conferences that involved over 21,000 conferencees.

"We hope to add between 50-70 similar programs in the upcoming year," boasts Ms. Bernstein.

Some examples currently in progress are "Toward Tomorrow: A Symposium of Alternatives"; "Integral Medicine for the Whole Self"; "Community Arts Leadership Workshop Series" and "Project Self."

With extensive programs like these,

is there any possibility of becoming incorporated into the university? (The program is not state funded, so it relies totally on student's course and activities fees.) Jackie Posner, Director of Student Services seem receptive to the idea.

"As Continuing Education and the idea of part-time education expands, the university will have to realize its obligations to serve part-time students."

Whether this comes about or not, it shouldn't radically change the concept of Continuing Education. The mixture of the evening college, the academic extension, and the conference series, has made it possible for persons to pursue interests where it would not have been possible otherwise. Established to make education available not only to the young and educated, its mandate centers on the idea that people are never too old to learn.





Chancellor's House





Fernald Hall





Faculty Club



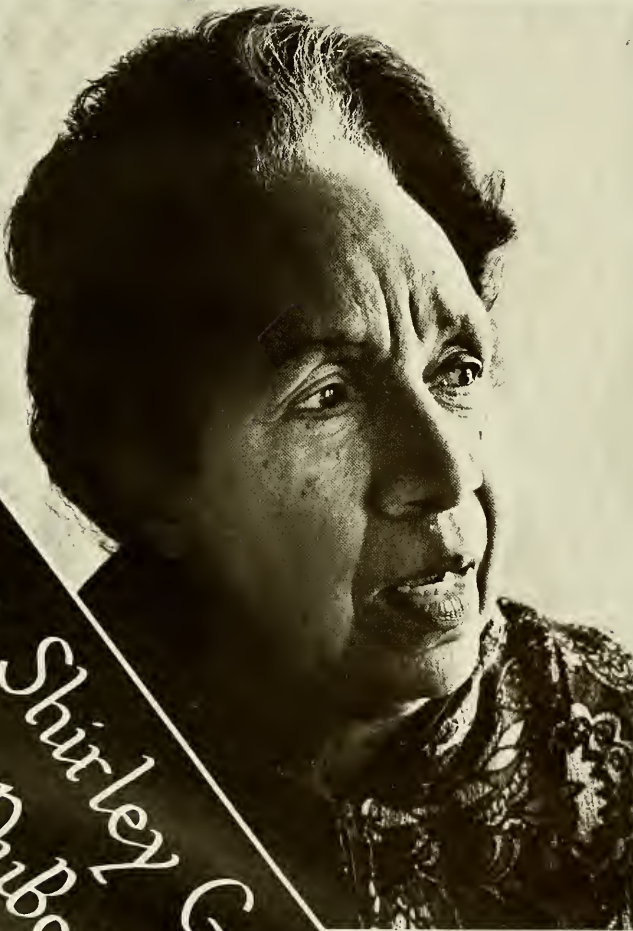


Memorial Hall





Durfee Conservatory



Mrs. Shirley Graham
DuBois

Shirley Graham DuBois, writer, teacher, and widow of the late Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, came to the University of Massachusetts in 1973 to receive an honorary degree and returned in the spring of 1975 by invitation to teach creative writing in the W.E.B. DuBois Department of Afro-American Studies. Mrs. DuBois, a resident of Cairo, Egypt, recently visited the People's Republic of China, where as their guest, she celebrated with the Chinese Government and people, the 25th anniversary of the republic. Prior to moving to Cairo, Mrs. DuBois and Dr. DuBois lived in Ghana, West Africa, where she was founder and first director of the national television network of that country.

Mrs. DuBois has received fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation for the study of drama at Yale University. She has studied West African languages at the African Institute in Ghana, and Arabic at the American University in Cairo.

While Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, originally a resident of Massachusetts, is remembered internationally as the founder of modern black studies and the father of Pan-Africanism, Mrs. DuBois has been a serious student of the black experience since her childhood days. Her master's thesis at Oberlin College, where she took a master's degree in 1935, was entitled "Survivals of Africanism in Modern Music".

In her varied and distinguished career, Mrs. DuBois has served as an educator; she has been the head of the Fine Arts department at Tennessee State College and a professor of Music at Morgan State College; in 1936-38 she was director of the Negro Repertory of the Chicago Federal Theatre, she has worked as a field secretary for the NAACP and has served as the founding editor of Freedomways magazine during the period 1960-1963, and as English editor of the Afro-Asian Writers Journal of Peking in 1968.

Her books have been translated into over forty languages and have won numerous awards. They include works on the lives of Paul Robeson, George Washington Carver, and Phyllis Wheatley for young readers. Her biography of Frederick Douglass, *There Once Was A Slave*, took the Messner-Lionel Judah Tachna Award for the best book combatting intoler-

ance in America in 1947. It was translated and published in Moscow and Peking in 1959 and a pocket-book edition was put out by the United States Navy; in 1950 the work was set in braille by the United States Army. A memoir of the late Dr. DuBois she published, entitled *His Day Is Marching On*, concerns their life and experiences together.

Her other books include works on Benjamin Banneker, Pocohontas, Booker T. Washington, Gamel Abdel Nasser, and Julius K. Nyerere. Her latest novel, *Zulu Heart*, which was published last year, describes the repression and harassment of the black population of South Africa by the white minority population. The book tells about a white South African physician who, after receiving in a heart transplant, a heart from a black worker, is transformed from a racist into a liberation leader.

This past spring, the course Mrs. DuBois taught in the W.E.B. DuBois Department was entitled "What is Literature?: Seminar in Creative Writing", and examined and analyzed social, cultural, political, and religious influences on the development of writing as a form of communication. A variety of Third World and European sources traced the relation of the written word to social order and man's relation to man.

According to Professor John Bracey, Jr., Chairman of the W.E.B. DuBois Department, her students had and will have "the opportunity to study under Mrs. DuBois. For them it is a chance to meet one of the great figures of contemporary history. Mrs. DuBois, with her husband, has been witness to and participant in some of the major developments which go to make up the contemporary black world. The University has been very fortunate."

Besides the course she taught in the department named after her late husband, Mrs. DuBois offered two lectures in her role as Distinguished Visiting Lecturer in the W.E.B. DuBois Department of Afro-American Studies at the University.

The first lecture was entitled "W.E.B. DuBois, Father of Pan-Africanism"; Pan Africanism as a concept meaning simply "All Africa"; Pan Africanism embraces the collective unity of African people throughout the world. She gave a historical background of DuBois' early educa-

tional and political activity, speaking also of the DuBois-Booker T. Washington controversy that developed over different ideologies of the two black educators on the question of black education. Mrs. DuBois related what went into the planning of the Pan African Conference and Congresses which DuBois helped organize, exposing attempts made by the U.S. and British governments to stop the Congress from taking place. Despite harassment, the Congress took place and was later followed by Congresses in Brussels, Lisbon, Portugal, and New York City, attended by black leaders from Europe, Africa, U.S., South America, and the West Indies.

Her second lecture dealt with "The New China". Preceding this lecture was a short color film of the visit to China made by Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and Mrs. DuBois in 1959. The film documents a tour begun in the spring of 1959 after the celebration of Dr. DuBois's ninety-first birthday in Peking. The Chinese made the film and it is part of the W.E.B. DuBois collection acquired by the University from Shirley DuBois.

Presently Mrs. DuBois is planning a book on the women of China. Acting on Mao Tse-tung's statement, "Women hold up half the sky", the women of China are moving from a life of incredible servitude under the old regime to partnership in revolutionizing their society. Mrs. DuBois interviewed women from many walks of life: Physicians, "barefoot doctors", oil well workers, whose experiences, many of them remember and suffered the past, will be the center of the book.

In recent years, Mrs. DuBois' relation to the University of Massachusetts has been a close one. In 1970, the newly created Department of Afro-American Studies was named after Dr. DuBois in honor of "his intellectual contribution to the Black World"; and in 1972, the University announced its acquisition of the "DuBois Papers", the correspondence, manuscripts, and

addresses of Dr. DuBois during his long career; the first of three volumes of which have been published by the University Press. The general editor of the papers is Dr. Herbert Aptheker, a long time friend and associate of Dr. DuBois. In 1973, Mrs. DuBois was a guest of the University which conferred on her the degree, "Doctor of Humane Letters", for her contribution to world literature.

"It is with extreme pleasure that I return to the United States to join the faculty of the University of Massachusetts", commented Mrs. DuBois upon arrival at the University. "The W.E.B. DuBois Department of Afro-American Studies here, with its fine faculty of men and women dedicated to truth and integrity is opening up new vistas of understanding, knowledge, and inspiration to our youth. I shall endeavor to make some contribution to this program, and look forward to meeting and working with the young people at the University."

During the summer she traveled to Cairo, but will be back in the States this fall, to resume her teaching duties here and to teach a course in the Black Studies Department at Harvard University.

Dr. Charles Cox

Dr. Charles D. Cox is trying to do what no person has ever done: grow the syphilis organism in the laboratory. If he succeeds, this feat could lead to a syphilis vaccine and the curbing of the social disease which now afflicts us in epidemic proportions.

The syphilis organism, a spirochete called *Treponema pallidum*, was first seen in 1905. Since then, textbooks have classified the organism as an anaerobe, meaning it grows in the absence of oxygen.

After six months of reading "the evidence" in Washington, D. C. libraries, Dr. Cox concluded the scientists used "poor logic" in classifying the spirochete as an anaerobe.

The UMass microbiologist believes the spirochete uses oxygen in a respiration process involving oxidative phosphorylation.

Too much oxygen, however, can kill the spirochete. So scientists who exposed the organism to the atmosphere, and its relatively high oxygen content, in effect killed the organism with oxygen. This might have misled scientists to erroneously conclude that the spirochete is anaerobic.

Dr. Cox, with Miriam K. Barber, has also been experimenting with substrates, or food, the organism requires to grow. Soon the pair will couple a

precise amount of oxygen with the proper substrates and hopefully the spirochete will grow in the test tube.

"We're now getting into the most exciting part of our research," says the soft-spoken scientist. "It's like a game of poker," he adds with a slight grin on his face.

Dr. Cox says he's concerned about what is not known of syphilis. "We don't know if there is one type of organism causing syphilis or more than one type." He also notes that the disease appears to be changing since it first appeared in the early 16th century. "Syphilis is becoming more hidden, harder to identify."

Articles about his research have been published in the New York Times, Time Magazine, the Boston Globe and a host of other non-technical publications. With this great exposure there is a great deal of pressure on Dr. Cox to quickly grow the organism as many other researchers have begun their own efforts. The pharmaceutical firms are also keenly interested in Dr. Cox's experiments: packaging a syphilis preventing vaccine would be big money.

Dr. Cox was not always interested in syphilis. After receiving his PhD from the University of Illinois, he headed a microbiology lab in the Far East during WWII and became interested in leptospira. He has taught at the Medical College of Va., Penn State and worked in the Office of Naval Research in Washington, D. C. Thirteen years ago he came to UMass to head the Dept. of Microbiology, which he

did for ten years.

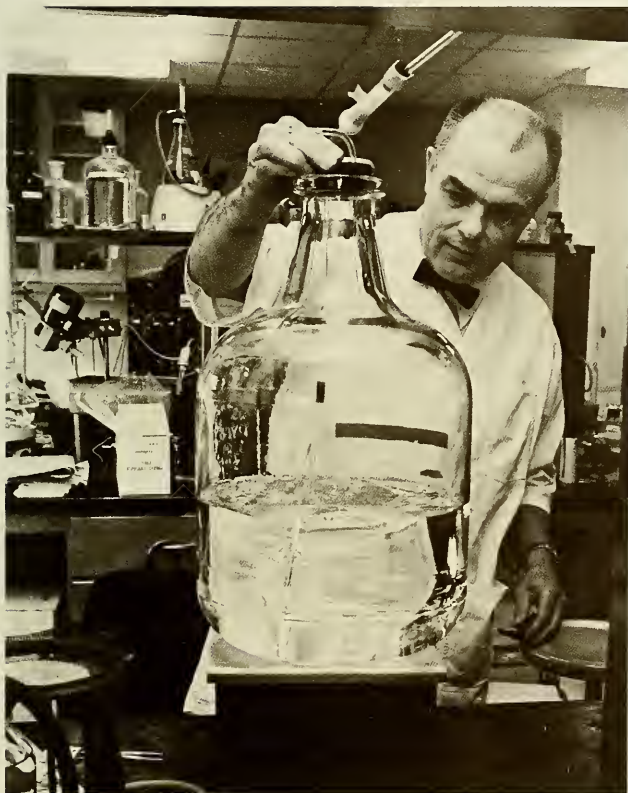
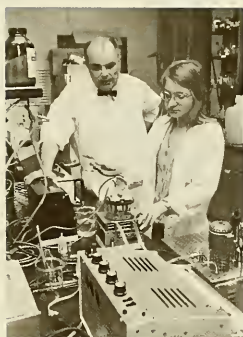
Besides being the leading expert on syphilis, Dr. Cox is also involved with NASA as consultant for the Space Science Board, Exobiology Panel. He is now gearing for the Viking Space Flights. The purpose of those flights, he says, is to see if there's life on Mars. He and fellow scientists will soon be meeting to recommend to NASA what experiments should be run on the surface of Mars.

If all that's not enough, the pipe and cigarette smoking professor has active ties with Congress. As Chairman of the Public Affairs Committee for the American Society of Microbiology, Dr. Cox helps line up expert scientific testimony before various Congressional Committees.

Besides his research and consulting roles, Dr. Cox teaches a course here in immunology. He usually selects one or two undergraduates from that class to work with him on his research. "I don't believe in giving undergraduates Mickey Mouse problems to work on," he says.

In what little spare time he has, Dr. Cox shoots, develops and prints his own color photographs. Some of his photographs line his small office in the Morrill Science Bldg. One striking photograph is of his son Charles who also works in microbiology as a professor at the University of Iowa Medical School.

Plans for the future? "I think there will be enough work on syphilis to keep me going for the rest of my active life."





He lectures his classes like an actor addressing an audience, crossing the "stage" with well plotted paces, and pausing, hesitating momentarily before releasing another fact for the notebooks. "I have a hammy flair", he said, that makes the lecture go down easier. I've always loved acting, I've played almost all the classic, comic, Falstaffian fatmen roles." At a meeting of the faculty senate, when scandal in the School of Education was being discussed, he satirically suggested "bringing Leon Jaworski and Archibald Cox" to investigate the matter.

In 1971, Howard Ziff was recruited by UMass to head the Journalistic Studies program. Prior to that, he had been teaching journalism at the University of Illinois. He graduated from Amherst College in 1952, went on to graduate school at Columbia, earning a degree in Philosophy. In 1954, he went in the Army for two years. From 1956 through 1958, he was a reporter with the news bureau of Chicago, which he calls "a legendary training ground for reporters, a sink or swim training ground." One of the legends he worked with was Mike Royko, now the author of "Boss", about Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, which mentions Howard in the dedication.

For the next ten years, he was a versatility expert with the Chicago Daily

News (except for a two year stint at the Columbia School of Journalism as a Ford Foundation Fellow). During his stay at the News, he was a reporter, a rewriter, an assistant editor, night editor and editorial writer. He also covered the Illinois State Capital and the U. S. Capitol.

He'd like to see the Journalistic Studies Program, which due to financial inadequacy is part of the English Department, gain autonomy, and expand the curriculum to include full-time courses in journalism history, production graphics journalism and law and editing.

Since a journalism student also has to major in English, due to the double major requirement, he feels that student should use the English Department "towards the development of expression." To emphasize this, he opens a course catalogue to the English Department's section, which houses more than thirty writing courses. Pointing to a typewriter, he says "The basic strength of a journalism student is writing."

Even before he became an academician, Howard had been teaching the art of journalism. "When I worked with the Daily News, people who needed instruction were assigned to work with me."

Why did he depart from his established position as a practicing journalist? "I worked pretty hard as a newspaperman. I don't want to say I did everything, but I got tired of newspapering. Before I started teaching, I had the illusion that it was less demanding than newspapering — I was wrong."

He's an aficionado of journalistic antiques (he loves perusing old magazines, observing production techni-

Howard Ziff

ques), an inveterate pipe smoker, and a birdwatcher: "I came to birdwatching late in life, well, not too old, I'm only 46. Birdwatching is a challenge to make a quick identification, it's a test of memory and a lot of physical activity, very much like reporting. It's my major hobby aside from intellectual pursuits."

The Collegian — "The collegian is a good education for a Journalistic Studies student, but it's not enough; a student needs professional criticism to help him improve."

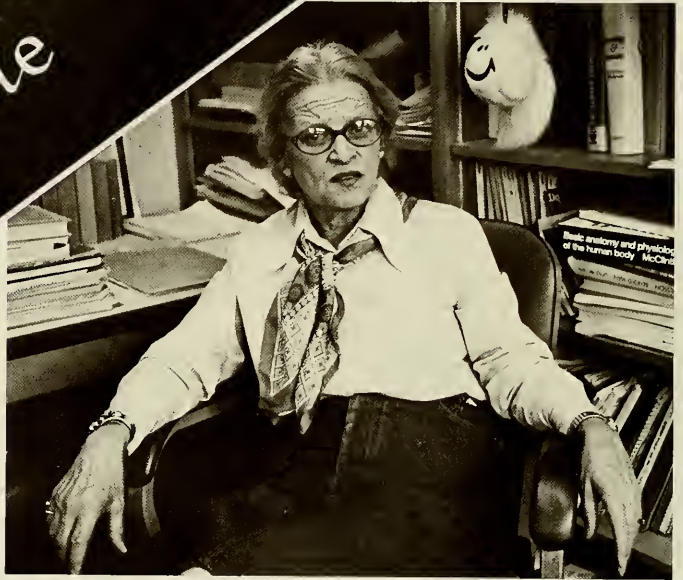
He believes that people interested in pursuing journalism as a vocation should major in it because "more than fifty percent of new jobs in journalism are being given to people with journalism degrees."

His office, also the Journalistic Studies Office, he calls "my city room." It does resemble a city room, with typewriters and desks and scattered with newspapers. It is also, in effect, a library of journalism and George Orwell, whom he sometimes teaches courses on. His door is usually open, and again like a city room, is frequented by journalists, albeit student journalists.

Howard Ziff strides across campus, looking straight ahead, followed by an entourage listening to him expound or inveigh against topics worthy of journalistic coverage; politics, government, etc. or the journalistic process perse-activity and trends of the print and electronic media. And they're walking fast to keep up with him, bending their necks upward to try to catch some eye contact with the bearded face on the bulky 6'2" frame, and Howard Ziff keeps on walking, looking straight ahead.



Mrs. White



She is the Pied Piper of UMass nursing students.

Yet Assistant Professor of Zoology Barbara J. White has never slapped a clamp into a surgeon's hand, changed a day-old dressing, or even injected an antibiotic into a patient's arm. She has been 100 per cent teacher since her graduation from Mt. Holyoke College in '39.

Mrs. White first taught anatomy and physiology to nursing students here in '61 and has been doing so ever since. One of the few tenured teachers who does not have a PhD, she spends no time on research and all her time with her students. "I feel responsible that what my students don't learn is my fault," she says. In '71 she received the Distinguished Teacher's Award.

But Mrs. White's dedication goes far beyond the Human Design textbook. In a field where professional detachment and unemotional observation are often a strict dogma, Mrs. White is genuinely concerned with the welfare of each student. "Her interests transcend the books and go to each person," says laboratory teaching assistant Stephen E. Gray ('75). "Ever-

yone feels it." In her first class each semester Mrs. White says her door is open to anyone with any type of problem. On the blackboard she writes her home telephone number but asks that she not be called after midnight.

"She's indescribable," says Bridget G. Amy ('75), also a laboratory teaching assistant. "My friends used to tell me 'Wait until you get Mrs. White!' and now I'm telling my younger friends, 'Wait until you get Mrs. White!'"

Mrs. White is also a longstanding feminist. At Mt. Holyoke she studied under and later taught with many highly-respected women scientists including Elizabeth Adams, a famous endocrinologist. Mt. Holyoke is, Mrs. White says, the "heritage of women's education at its best." As women professors inspired her, Mrs. White hopes to inspire her women students. "Much of my interest with women," she says, "is that it shows them they can 'go on' with education."

Mrs. White's sense of the pioneer is certainly captured too in her private life. When she and James were married in '42, they bought six acres of land in South Hadley and built their

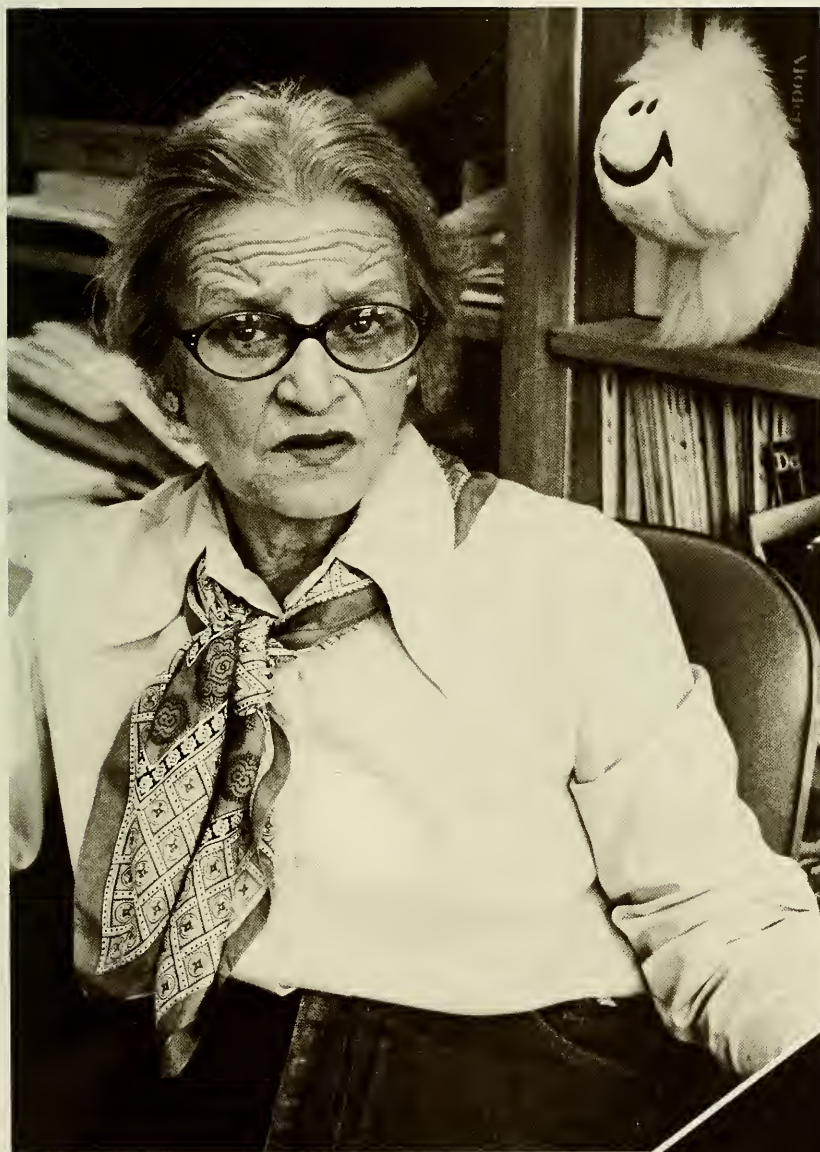
home. In their spacious backyard they planted 1,000 pine trees which today stand taller than 40 feet. As the pine needles drop to the ground, they form a thick, pristine carpet.

When daughter Cindy (also a Mt. Holyoke graduate) married a few years ago, the Whites gave the newlyweds some of their land and helped the young couple also build their home . . . a log cabin. Now, Mr. and Mrs. White have their own log cabin in Vermont, three miles south of the Canadian border on a pond's shore: Thoreau would approve. "She has an enthusiasm for life," Gray says.

For all her free-wheeling spirit, Mrs. White is nonetheless a demanding teacher. She lectures quickly ("There's a lot to cover") and frequently augments class topics with laboratory topics. Her exams are comprehensive and fair.

When Mrs. White retires, she would like to spend time around her home, something, she says, she "loves to do." She will certainly have left much at UMass.

Gray suggests her epitaph: "Here lies B. J. White. She cared . . . Perhaps too much."



There's five ounces of moon dust at the University of Massachusetts that is not only yielding tons of information about the origin of the universe, but is also helping one UMass scientist to unlock the long-sought secrets of the moon.

Dr. Stephen E. Haggerty, a geologist specializing in magnetic mineralogy at UMass, is one of 90 scientists in the world selected by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to analyze the lunar samples brought to earth by America's first series of landing missions which began in 1969.

As a result of his research efforts, Haggerty was co-discoverer of two new minerals, armalcolite and chromiumulvospinel, found in the samples returned by Apollo 11. Dr. Haggerty named one of the new minerals "armalcolite" after the Apollo 11 crew, Armstrong, Aldrin, and Collins, who first made the successful journey to the lunar surface.

Primarily interested in the examination of the iron-titanium-chromium oxides, Dr. Haggerty has found that while these minerals are a minor com-

ponent of lunar material, they are important because they may help determine the moon's magnetic properties and the nature of the early crystallization behavior of lunar magmas.

Another important mineral which Dr. Haggerty says is greatly expanding man's knowledge of the moon is the famous "orange soil" that caused so much excitement during the last Apollo mission. He has a small quantity of the soil in his possession and just recently wrote a paper on the subject.

The orange soil may help geologists determine whether the moon's craters result from volcanic or meteoric activity.

"Strangely enough, a substance similar to the composition and shape of the orange soil appears in two places on earth, in Italy and Hawaii, both sites of recent volcanic activity."

While this fact would seem to support the vulcanism theory, the orange soil, according to Dr. Haggerty, could have been caused by high-speed meteoric impact.

"The lunar explorers," Dr. Haggerty explains, "found a substantial

quantity of the orange glass spheres lining the floor of the moon's craters but found no large meteorite fragments."

Dr. Haggerty believes that the meteorite probably vaporizes when it hits the lunar surface, resulting in the generation of intense heat which melts the soil and rock. The low surface temperature on the moon rapidly cools the material forming the glass spheres. He says a technique must be found that will enable geologists to distinguish a primary magma, generated from within the moon's crust from a secondary molten material generated at the surface from hypervelocity meteoric impact. Then scientists can determine whether a crater is volcanic or meteoric in origin.

Dr. Haggerty is also accumulating data revealing the approximate age of the lunar samples. Geologists set the exposure age, which is the length of time that a sample has occupied a site on the surface, at 30 million years. The approximate absolute age, which is the actual date when the mineral was first formed, is something in the order of 3.6 to 3.7 billion years.

Assisting Dr. Haggerty in his quest for information is a new, fully automated electron microprobe. The microprobe, which was first developed in France in 1955 by a doctoral student, can quickly analyze rocks and minerals with a remarkable degree of accuracy. The \$160,000 device can complete a chemical analysis of any mineral sample in three minutes. A \$90,000 research grant from the National Science Foundation helped to purchase the hardware. The remaining \$70,000 was provided by the University of Massachusetts, according to Dr. Haggerty.

In 1972, Dr. Haggerty was given the opportunity to gain information from samples returned by the Soviet Union's Luna 20 lander when he was invited to participate in the US-Soviet Academy of Science exchange program. Lunar samples returned by the Apollo missions were exchanged for samples returned by the unmanned Soviet craft which landed in an area never explored by American astronauts.

The Luna 20 sample is important to American scientists because a comparison of U.S. and Soviet samples will dictate the degree to which they



Dr. Steven Haggerty

will be able to generalize about the composition of the moon.

Dr. Haggerty however, expresses concern over the lack of communication between Russian and American scientists calling it a "great tragedy". Haggerty has never exchanged information with a Soviet scientist but does desire to meet with his counterpart in the Soviet Union.

"I would like to see what they're finding out about their samples and furthermore, I would like to find out what they're doing with the samples we gave to them. It is probable that the Russians are discovering some crucial information that we would find very interesting."

Dr. Haggerty's hunt for knowledge about the universe is about to extend beyond the earth and her moon. With his eyes toward the early 1980's, Haggerty eagerly awaits the successful completion of an unmanned mission to Mars set to return with a sample of Martian soil. Haggerty serves on an advisory committee called the Lunar Sample Analysis Planning Team which is now beginning to map out a plan for the Mars probe in addition to its usual job of organizing the research efforts of the lunar material.

The team, an agency of NASA, is presently concerned with the levels of contamination returned by the sample-carrying vehicle. Exobiologists feel there is the potential for life on Mars and furthermore believe, according to Dr. Haggerty, that Mars may once have had an atmosphere rather similar to earth. Biologists have no idea what the organisms might look like if they indeed exist but scientists do fear a potential danger. Dr. Haggerty assures the public extensive measures will be taken to guarantee the safety of earthlings.

A native of Germiston, South Africa, Dr. Haggerty grew up in a gold mining environment and attributes it as his source of interest in geology. At the age of 19, he left South Africa because of political dissatisfaction and emigrated to Canada where he worked in the Northern Canadian bush as a geological assistant.

Dr. Haggerty began his formal geological career in 1961 and 1964 took a degree in Economic Geology from the College of Science and Technology, University of London. In 1968 he took a second degree, also from the Univer-



sity of London. His PhD thesis, "The Fe-Ti Oxides in Icelandic basic rocks and their significance in rock magnetism," gave him an excellent background for the study of these minerals as found in rocks from the lunar surface.

Dr. Haggerty first became involved in the Lunar Sample Analysis Program while on a Carnegie fellowship at the Carnegie Institute in Washington D.C.. It was during that period that the first samples arrived from the Apollo 11 mission. Interestingly enough, Haggerty's research work in London had a direct bearing on the types of minerals returned by the first Apollo mission. Haggerty was chosen by NASA to take part in the program on the basis of this experience.

The only geologist ever to walk on the lunar surface was Jack Schmitt, a member of the Apollo 17 crew. Dr. Haggerty says it is tragic that NASA waited until the last mission to send an experienced geologist.

"More detailed documentation of what the samples actually looked like on the moon was accumulated by Schmitt than by all the other missions combined".

If he were selected for a trip to the moon, Dr. Haggerty would choose the far side as his first choice of landing sites.

"I would go to either of two places: I would choose to go to someplace we haven't landed and that would be the reverse side of the moon or alternatively to go back to the Apollo 15 site, which, from my point of view, is perhaps the most exciting site that we've really had a close look at."



Radical Economists



Stephen Resnick



Herbert Gintis

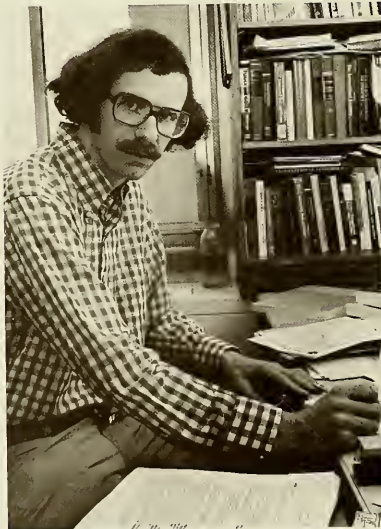
It's no longer uncommon to find economics classes that deviate from the usual neoclassical economic theory. It's also possible to enroll in classes that have the "radical" approach. The term "radical" in this case refers not just to a desire to change some aspects of the economy (because that can be done within the present capitalistic system); but rather to a philosophy that is in discord with conventional economics (which accepts the status quo of the capitalistic system.)

The economics department is now felt to be one of the most interesting and exciting departments on campus; one whose strength lies in the balance between the solid neoclassical ("radical") contingent.

UMass is fairly unique in this respect; what other schools talk about actually exists here. The diversity of the department has come about through a change in the composition of the faculty. No longer is it the case that students have seen the same faculty for years and years; somewhere between one third and one half the faculty members are new. In fact, two neoclassical professors have just been



Samuel Bowles



Michael Best

hired by the department; one is a mathematical economist and the other a microeconomist.

One of the original "radical" members of the department is Professor Michael Best, (who came here in 1969.) This year, a controversy arose over granting him tenure, but it was finally granted. Another member of the non-traditional group is Professor Stephen Resnick who began here in the 1973-74 academic year after teaching at the City College of N.Y. for two years and Yale University for eight years before that. Professor Resnick says that it was the possibility of accomplishing the present balance that attracted him to UMass.

Professors Herbert Gintis and Samuel Bowles both joined the UMass faculty in the fall 1974 term after having taught at Harvard University. Dr. Bowles, who does a lot of research on education, was an Associate Professor at Harvard for nine years, but left because he wanted to work with people with viewpoints similar to his own. He has said, "I was tired of being a token radical." Many of the "radicals" came here at the same time and knew each other beforehand; they were attracted to UMass, because the administration was committed to both diversity and education.

When questioned about the strong points of the department, Dr. Bowles mentioned five. The first is that the department excels in economic history and Marxian political economy, is strong in history of thought, labor, and international economics, and allows both undergraduate and graduate students to get a good education. An unusual amount of good teachers is the department's second strength. Its near uniqueness in diversity is another distinguishing feature. He feels that "Economics is in a state of flux" due to the current economic crisis and that students deserve the right to study different theories which they can then evaluate and decide upon for themselves. After all, a "correct" approach may not exist. A fourth attribute cited is the quality of the graduate students (in terms of their background, the amount of work they are willing to do, and their seriousness). Dr. Bowles said the fifth strength is that the department is strong in the macroeconomic fields.

Dr. Bowles also feels some areas

need strengthening. These include giving more serious attention to the development of more diversity in the undergraduate curriculum ridding the department of inactive (as far as teaching research) faculty members, and more strongly developing possibilities for research.

Dr. Resnick feels one relative weakness lies in the need for faculty in regional economics, industrial organization, and money and banking, as well as the need for women. He also feels that there is a serious departmental problem as far as the introductory courses (Economics 100, 103, and 104); they are too large to offer a fair educational experience. The large size is partially due to the School of Business Administration's requirement of Economics 103 and 104. Dr. Resnick would also like to see the department give more attention to the economic majors; there should be more group endeavors by which undergrads could get to know faculty members and other economics majors.

Enrollments in economics courses have increased. This is attributed both to the ongoing problems of the present capitalist system and to the attraction students have for an interdisciplinary system (such as Marxism). Non majors are enrolling in economics courses and more students are majoring in economics (since the department isn't as narrow.) Dr. Resnick sees the department as being understaffed if the present trend continues; it would not be able to properly handle all the students.

Dr. Bowles says that microeconomic theory is an important background (a partial tool) and it is therefore important that neoclassical economics is taught well. The Marxist courses provide the historical and institutional framework within which economics developed. According to him, tools such as math are limiting and must be

kept up with since they become obsolete. Most people coming through economic programs are technocratic as far as Dr. Bowles is concerned. On the other hand, the Marxist approach studies both the technical aspect and the human relations aspect.

The "radical" view deals with human nature and how people become the way they are technology industrial structures the relationship between political and economic systems, a dynamic analysis and making a fundamental change in the structure of the economy.

Dr. Resnick offered a similar explanation for the "radical" approach; he sees it as asking questions about the economy in terms of the roles of institutions, the role of history in the development of the economy, the relation between affluence and poverty, and the history of thought.

A positive suggestion offered by Dr. Resnick deals with Undergraduate feedback. He'd like to have better information than that which appears on the evaluation sheets, information such as what the economic majors think about the existing program and what changes they'd like to see made.

Department members feel the department is committed to quality teaching and research and, for the most part, won't divide along political lines. The conflicts over what the definition of economic is and what it ought to be make for interesting intra-departmental debates.

Playtime is over,

*I will live
in the Present,
in the Past,
and in the Future.*

*The spirit
of all three
shall strive
within me.
I will not
shut out
the lessons
that they teach.*

The
Good
People
of
These
Colonies

*Far away
in the sunshine
are my highest
aspirations.
I may not
reach them,
but I can look up
and see
their beauty,
believe in them,
and try to follow
where they lead.*

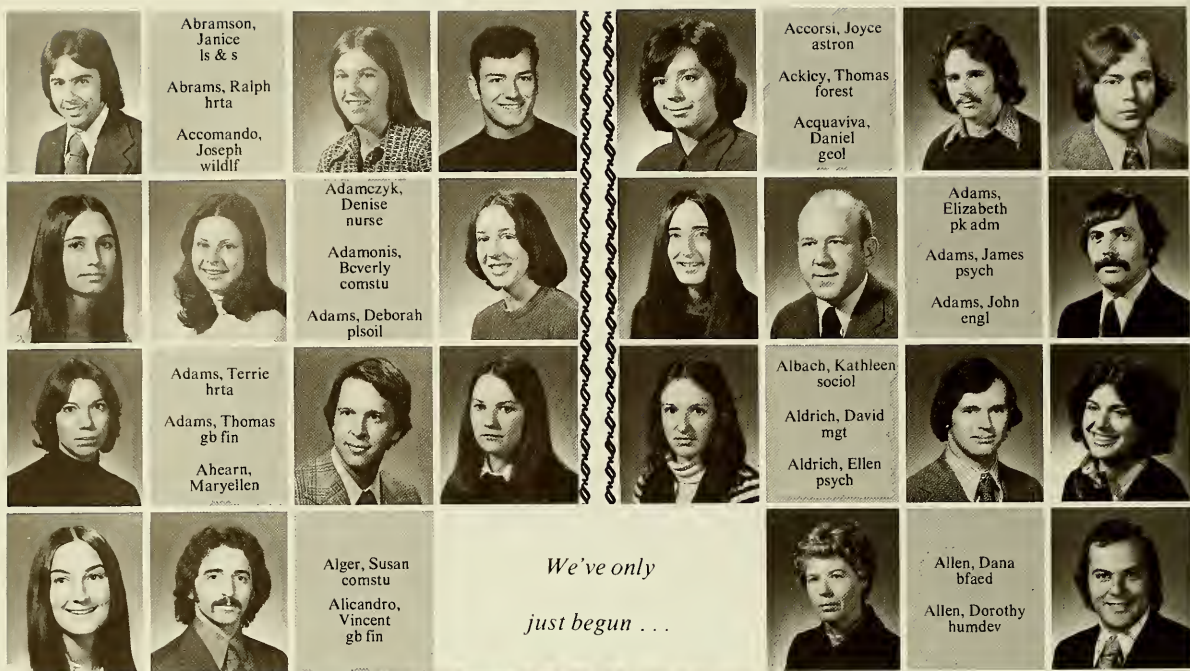
it's time for some real world.'



*Entre los hombres,
como entre las naciones,
el respeto al derecho
ajeno es la paz.*

*We are all travelers in
the wilderness of this world,
and the best that we find
in our travels
is an honest friend.*



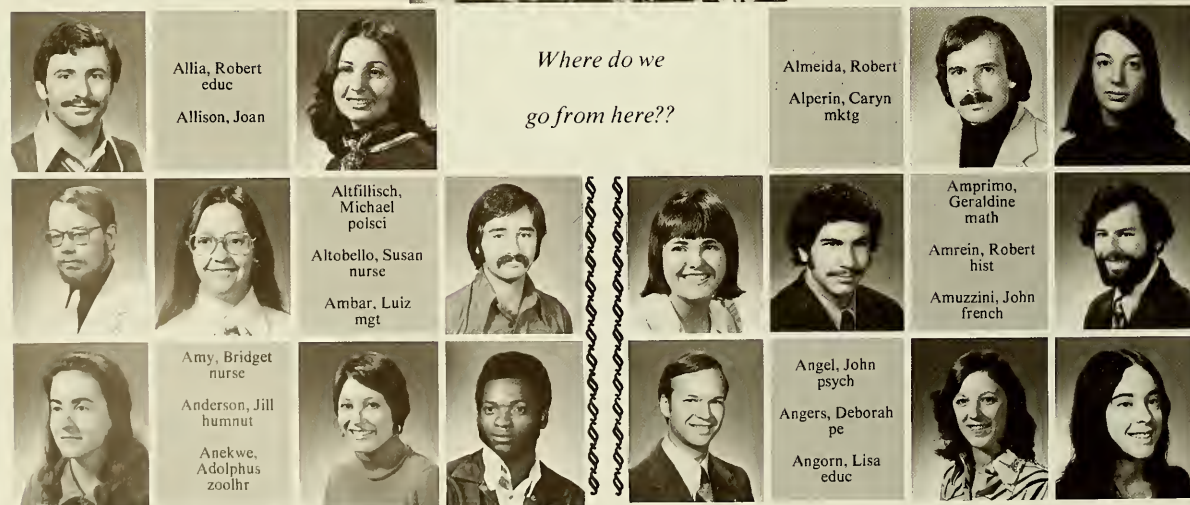


*We've only
just begun . . .*

*I strive to be as
happy as possible
while I'm alive
because I'll be dead
for a long time.*



*There ain't no
instant replay
in the football
game of life!!*



*Where do we
go from here??*



*I returned and saw under the sun, that the race is not to the swift,
nor the battle to the strong,
neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of understanding,
nor yet favour to men of skill; but time and chance happeneth to them all.*





Baldwin, David
polsci

Ballou, Charles
envdes

Band, Richard
mktg



Bangs, Joanne
humdev

Banks, Carolyn
botany

Barber, William
an sci



Banda, Dikani
m&a e

Banda, Kalekeni
pe

Bandlow, Joseph
mktg



Bardin, Peter
an sci

Barlow, Linda
sociol

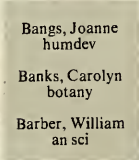
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Barrar, William
hist

Barrett, Joyce
pk adm

Barroll, Andrew
gb fin



Bartholomew,
Paula
humdev

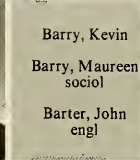
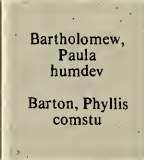
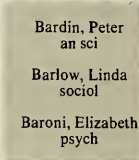
Barton, Phyllis
comstu



Barry, Kevin

Barry, Maureen
sociol

Barter, John
engl



*May you live
as long as you like,
and have all that you like
as long as you live.*

*... to know that what
is impenetrable to us
really exists,
manifesting itself
as the highest
wisdom and the most
radiant beauty ...*



Bassett, Chris
zool

Bassett, Mark
math

Bateman, Robert
psych



Batson, Mark
acctg

Batten, Deborah
h ec

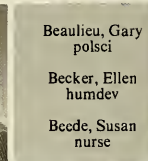
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Beals, Charles
gb fin

Beasley, Timothy
envdes

Bayes, John



Belinkas, Alan
forest

Bell, William
fish

Bellavance,
Diane

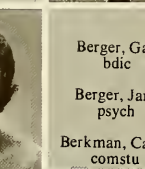
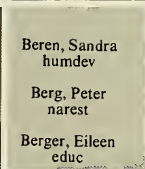
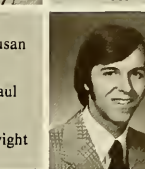
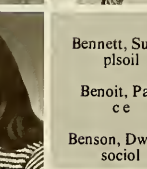
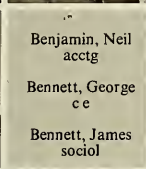
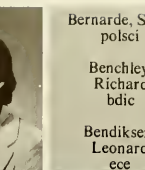
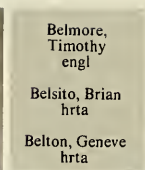


Bellenoit,
Melanie

Belliveau, Alexis
french

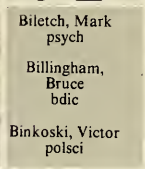
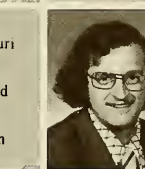
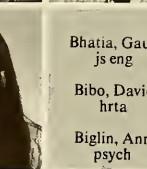
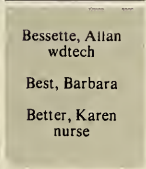
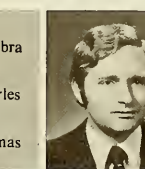
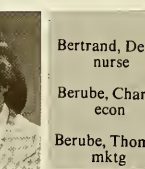
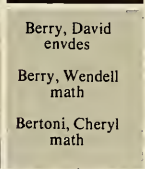
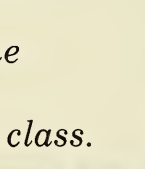
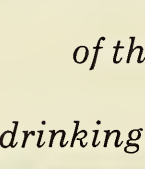
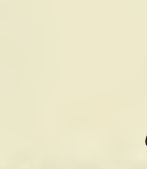
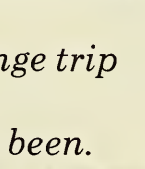
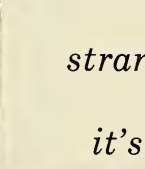
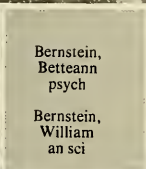
Belmonte,
Patricia
fd sci





*“Arbeit ist der
grosse feind der
trinkenden klasse”
... What a long,
strange trip
it's been.*

*Work is the
biggest enemy
of the
drinking class.*





*Wisking out like a jetted leaf, I am ready for a new autumn,
where my roots will be gone into the sea,
ready to be replaced by a blossoming tide of flurrying moments,
I wait at the harbor to see a new boat come in, that brings a new crew,
of existence that I am ready to sail .*





*When your situation
becomes obvious,
it is much too late to act.*



*Madness is
the first sign
of dandruff.*





Buckley, Karen
educ

Buckley,
Rosemary
h ec

Bunker, David
psych



Burke, Kathleen
french

Burke, Mirian
educ

Burke, Richard
art



Burdick, Kenneth
hist

Burger, Jeannie
p e

Burgess, Jerry
psych



Burke, Sharon
psych

Burkhart,
Richard
acctg

Burney, Ronald



Burnham, Cheryl
span

Burniske, Gary
narest

Burrill, Martha
humdev



Burton,
Lawrence
ie

Buske, David
hrta

Bussolari, James
polsci



Byrnes, Susan
comstu

Cabral, Robert
anthr



Butler, Brown
Byrne, Teresa
an sci



... Alone, you think
of people, friends,
even strangers.



They affect you. They make you . . . you.

"Who are these people?" you say.

They are you.

. . . Maybe just a small part,

but that's what things are made of . . . pieces.

Who are you?

*You are a
different person with
each new
person you meet.*



Cadwallader,
Chris
a&fec

Caforio, Michael
ce



Coll, Denise
hrta

Callahan,
Maureen
nurse

Cameron,
Clarissa
h ec



Calawa,
Christopher
micbio

Calderaro,
Eugene
acctg



Campagnolo,
Elise
comstu

Campaniello,
Micky

Campbell,
Andrea
ent



Cancellieri,
Joseph
nurse

Cannarella,
Santo
socio!

Caplan, Frances
comstu



Campbell, Bruce
mgt

Campbell, John
psoil

Campsie, Judith
humdev





A million tomorrows

Shall all pass away

Ere I forget the joys

That were mine today.



No bell will sound

to bring this experience to an end,

for we will each relive

special moments by ourselves.





Chency, Joyce
humdev
Chin, Joan
econ
Chmura, Gail
wildlf



Cipolla, John
comshr
Cirkl, Susanne
pe
Clancy, Paul
mktg



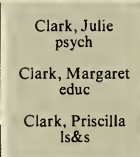
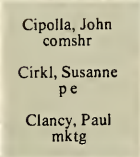
Christensen, Jean
arthis
Chulada, Charles
acctg
Cihocki, Paul
medtec



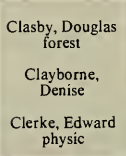
Clark, Julie
psych
Clark, Margaret
educ
Clark, Priscilla
ls&s



Clark, Robert
psych
Clarke, Deborah
humdev
Clarke, Robert



Cleveland, Foster
mgt
Clough, Paula
humdev



As life continues

people dream

of the future

and recall the past.

Sometimes being

a little human means

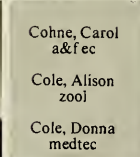
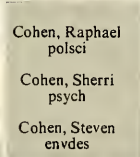
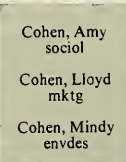
more than owning the world's treasure.



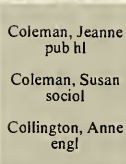
Cloutier, Daniel
math
Coburn, Deborah
acctg



Cody, Michael
gb fin
Coffin, Maureen
humdev
Cohen, Alan
educ



Cole, John
pub hl
Colella, David
mktg
Coleman, Donald
polsci





*To be influential
is to survive . . .
To survive is to be
Independent.*

*That's the way God planned it
That's the way God wants it to be . . .
The way to do is to be.*





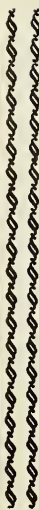
*If I had a tale that I could tell you
I'd tell a tale sure to make you smile
If I had a wish that I could wish for you
I'd make a wish for sunshine all the while.*

John Denver





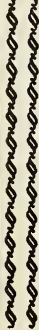
Darsch, Gerald
fd sci
Davey, Paul
p e
Daviau, Deborah
humdev



Day, Edward
anth
Deamicia, Peter
envdes
Deamicis,
Richard
micbio



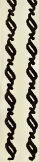
Dear, Helen
Deburro, Robert
bdic
Dec, Steven
chem



Decosmo, Carol
h ec
Decoste, Thomas
zool
Deem, C.
hrta



Defflavio, Robert
mgt
Dejnak, Wayne
comstu
Delco, Linda



Dellemonico,
James
psych
Deloatch,
Alexandria
comstu
Delorey, Marcia
nurse



Delson, Lourdes
span
Demain, Pamela
anth



Demarco,
Michael
psych
Demaria, Louis
econ



*I don't know
Where I'm going,
But I'm on my way.*

*Remember,
although you may
never be wrong,
I'm ALWAYS right.*



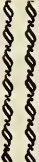
Dembroski,
Bruce
econ
Demers, Pamela
comstu



Dempsey, Paul
zool
Denham, Edward
forest



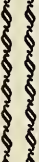
Dennis, Jeffery
acctg
Deren, Michael
b mus
Derenzo, David
math



Derrick, Natalie
russ
Desantis, John
acctg
Desfosses, Anne
comstu



Desisto, Thomas
mktg
Demarais, Robert
pub hl
Desmarais,
Roberta
acctg



Devarences,
Edouard
an sci
Devin, Patrice
humdev
Devine, Wallace
c e





Dibble, Ann
humdev

Dichard, Matthew
psych

Dick, Marjory
math



Dillard, Christine
js eng

Dillon, Patricia
educ

Dilorenzo, Edward
mgt



Dickson, William
psych

Digiammarino, Peter
bdic

Dill, Ward
econhr



Dimmick, David
bdic

Dingle, Robert
pe

Dinnie, Bruce
ls & s



Dipietro, Janis
zool

Director, Ava
zool

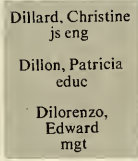
Dirienzo, Richard
sociol



Dion, Gregory
mgt

Dion, Kenneth
cc

Dipersia, Rosanne
humdev



Disabato, Robert
mktg

Disbrow, Beverly
psych



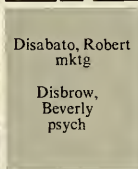
Ditommaso, Peter
mgt

Dixon, Cinda
pub hl



Dixon, Marla
nurse

Dodge, David
acctg



I'm over-educated,
over-qualified,
and unemployed.



Everything was beautiful

... nothing hurt.

*Sacred cows
make the best
hamburger.*



Donahue, Claire
zool

Donahue, Patricia
humdev

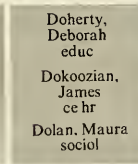
Donnelly, John
clsics



Donnelly, Mary
comstu

Donovan, Christine
engl

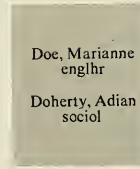
Donovan, Christopher
pe



Doherty, Deborah
educ

Dokoozian, James
ce hr

Dolan, Maura
sociol



Doe, Marianne
englhr

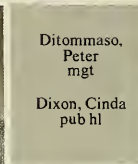
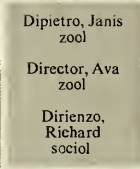
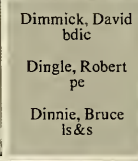
Doherty, Adrian
sociol



Donovan, David

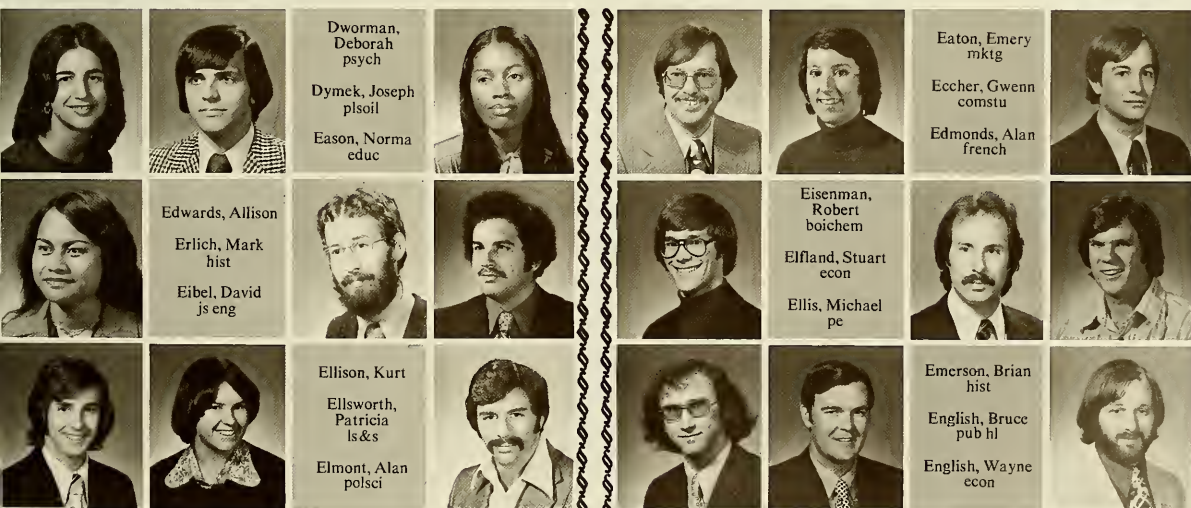
Donovan, Martha
sociol

Dopp, James





*Her tolerance is her strength,
But in her strength is a softness
Which makes her beautiful.*





Engstrom, Karen
hrta

Erhardt, Robert

Erkkila, Kevin
zoolhr



Estram, Elyn
clscis

Ethier, Michele
sociol

Fairbanks,
Andrew
ce



Erlin, Sherry
sociol

Erwin, Marie
humdev

Estes, Richard
zool



Faith, Lynn
sociol

Falabella,
Rosanna
chemhr

Familant, Valerie
educ



Farrington,
Marcia
educ

Faucette, Robert
zool

Fauller, Susan
medtec



Fawcett,
Timothy
chem

Fay, Suzanne
ital



Farber, Mark
polsci

Faria, Jean
engl

Faris, Norma
math



Fazio, William
zool

Febonio, George
hrta



Feinstein, Miles
willhr

Feldman, Larry
prednt

Felendzer,
Deborah
bfa ed



Felper, Terry
bfa ed

Felton, Virginia
psych

Fenoglio, Ellen
anth



Fernsler,
Elizabeth
humdev

Ferrando,
Charles
mktg

Ferrara, Peter
m&a e



Fidrocki, Mary
zool

Fine, Steven
comstu

Fine, Steven



Fermon, Jeffery
acctg

Fernandes,
Donna
wildlf

Fernandes,
Margaret
nurse



Live

While you live,

and, die

and be done with it.



Feeley, David
pe

Feeley, Thomas

Fegreus, Karen
engl





Fink, Nancy
pub hl

Fink, Susan
educ

Finkelstein,
Janice
pub hl



Finkelstein,
Nancy
h ec

Finley, Marcia
comstu

Finnerty, Paul
engl



Fiore, Anthony
pub hl

Fiore, Peter
educ

Fisher, David
envdes



Fisher, Sharon
humdev

Fishkind, Betsy
bdichr

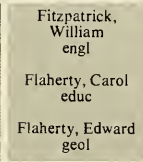
Fishman, Reid
polsci



Fiste, Caryn
h ec

Fitzpatrick,
Maureen
educ

Fitzpatrick,
Thomas
polsci



Flaherty,
Kathleen
medtec

Flaherty, Kevin



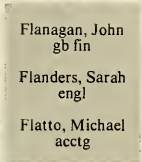
*In the cities,
no one is quiet,
but many are lonely,
In the country,
people are quiet,
but few are lonely.*

*Things gotta
get better
cause they can't
get much worse.*



Flaherty,
Stephen
engl

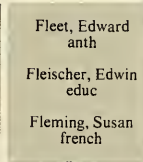
Flanagan,
George
mgt



Flanagan, John
gb fin

Flanders, Sarah
engl

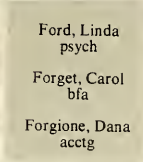
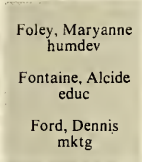
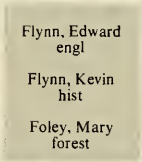
Flatto, Michael
acctg



Fletcher, Brent
zool

Flinn, Kevin
psych

Flint, Cynthia
pe





*Crossing the uplands of time, skirting the borders of night,
scaling the face of the peak of dreams, we enter the regions of light
and hastening on with eager intent, arrive at the rainbows end,
and there uncover the pot of gold buried in the heart of a friend . . .*





*Love makes
Life beautiful.*

*You've gotta
Have heart.*





*What was in
those brownies?
Better, yet,
the gingerbread?*



*The truest lie
is youth
remembered.*

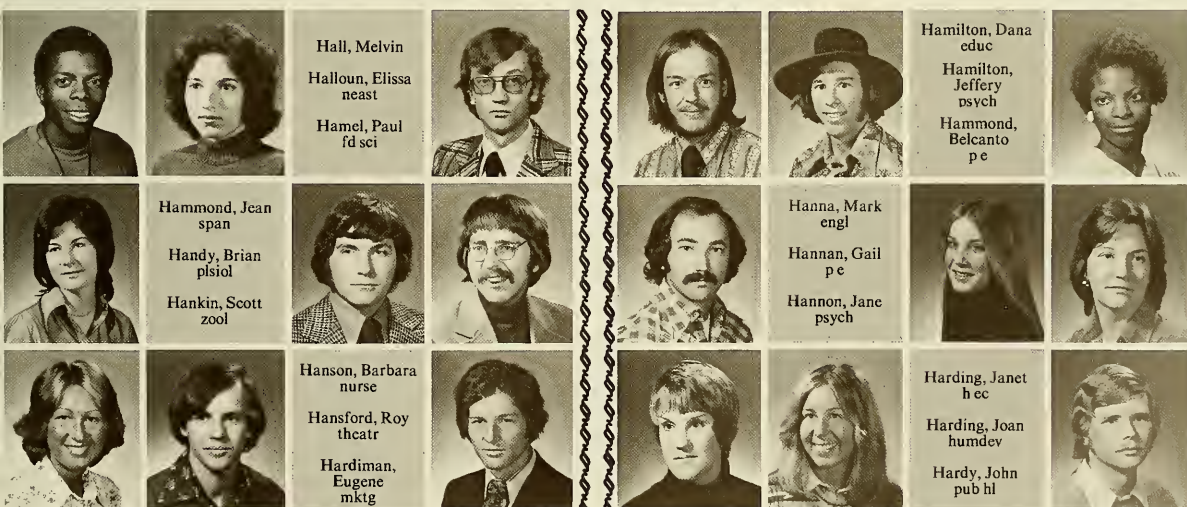




Each of us is in truth an idea . . .

An unlimited idea of freedom.

Richard Bach





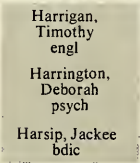
Hardy, Richard
polsci
Hargis, Sammy
educ
Harland, Faith
humnut



Harrigan,
Timothy
engl
Harrington,
Deborah
psych
Harsip, Jackee
bdic



Harvey, Susan
h ec
Harwood, John
math
Haseltine, June
educ



Hathaway,
Debra
geol
Haughney, Susan
hrta



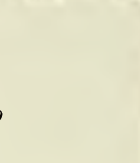
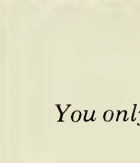
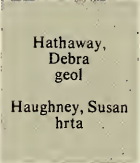
Harootian, Susan
mgt
Harper, George
ce
Harper, Michael
comstu



Hartleben, Janice
educ
Hartman, Donna
humdev
Harvey, Lorraine
educ



Hassett, Ann
humdev
Hatch, Christopher
zool
Hathaway, Alan
ce



You only go

around once in life

so grab

all the gusto you can.

SORRY

CHARLIE



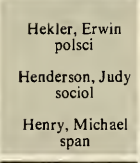
Hazelton,
Richard
psych
Haznar, Alan
gb fin
Heeren, James
gb fin



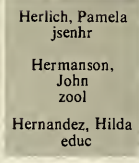
Hekler, Erwin
polsci
Henderson, Judy
sociol
Henry, Michael
span



Herr, Thomas
art
Herschoep, Cathy
legal
Hershey, Amy
pe

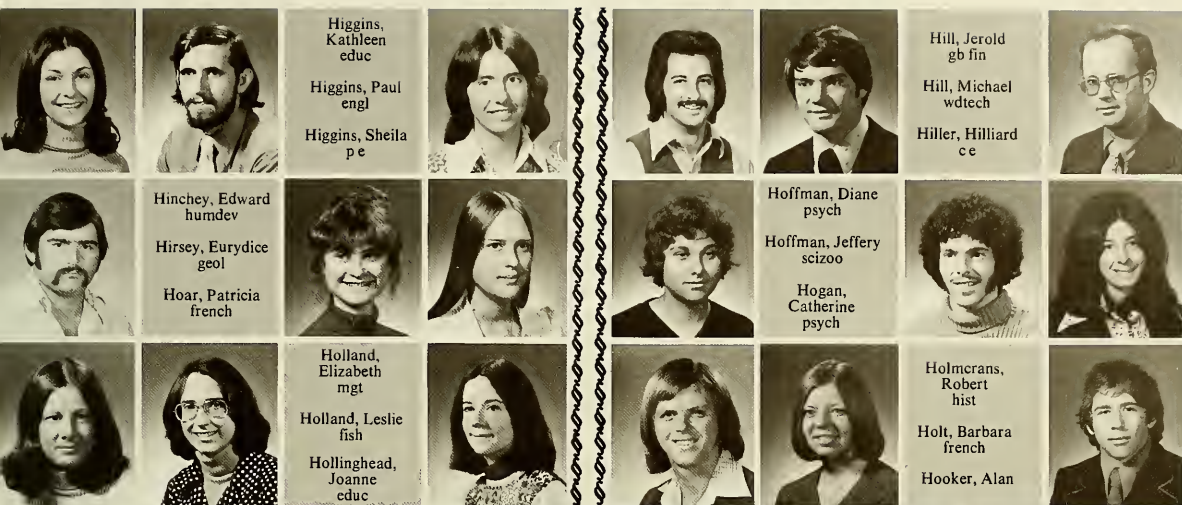


Heffernan, Paul
biochm
Heffernan, Susan
educ
Hegarty, Carol
bdic

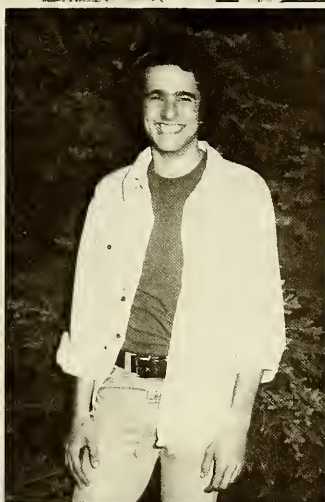


Hershkovitz,
Lawrence
polsci
Hickey, Jean
an sci
Higgins, Joyce
nurse





*I do not
Even know
What I
Do not know.*

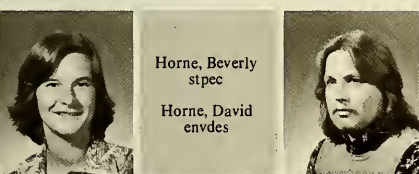


Hooper, Susan
educ
Hopkins, Barry
astrom



*The most useless
Day of all*

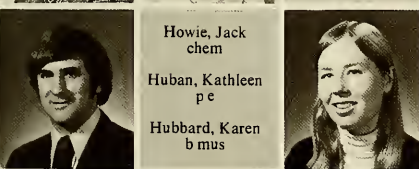
*Is that in which
We have not laughed.*



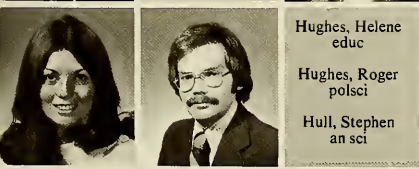
Horne, Beverly
stpec
Horne, David
envdes



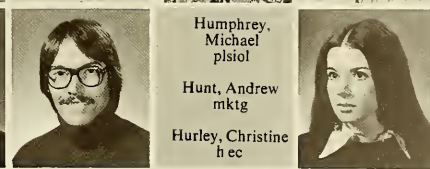
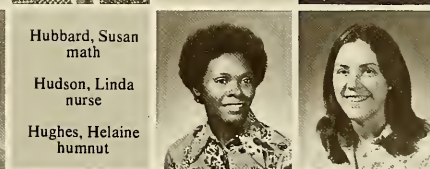
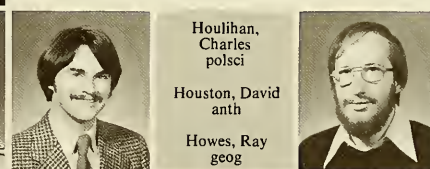
Horton, James
bfa ed
Horton, Karen
nurse
Hotchkiss,
Walter
ce



Howie, Jack
chem
Huban, Kathleen
pe
Hubbard, Karen
b mus



Hughes, Helene
educ
Hughes, Roger
polsci
Hull, Stephen
an sci



Houlihan,
Charles
polsci
Houston, David
anth
Howes, Ray
geog

Hubbard, Susan
math
Hudson, Linda
nurse
Hughes, Helaine
humnut

Humphrey,
Michael
psiol
Hunt, Andrew
mktg
Hurley, Christine
hec



*Happiness is beneficial for the body,
But it is grief that develops the powers of the mind.*

Marcel Proust





Kaczynski, Julie
comstu

Kahn, Eric
mktg

Kaizer, Miriam
comstu

Kajka, Kathleen
comstu

Kaletski, Karen
educ

Kalish, Richard
psych

Kaliszewski, Carl
mktg

Kallelis, Bernard
permed

Kamin, Michael
mgt

Kangas, Laura
educ

Kanuck, Mark
hist

Kaplan, Nancy
hrta

Kashuba, Nancy
bfa

Kassimir, Joel
premed

Katz, Karen
h ec

Katz, Maurine
comstu

Katz, Michael
econ

Katz, Roberta
bdic

Kaufman, Janet
comstu

Kaufman, Jay
acctg

Kaufman, Jody
bfa ed

Kaye, Alan
mgt

*Are you doing
the right thing . . .
or just doing
the thing right?*

*Happiness is a
well-rounded . . .
education.*



Keedy, Victor
hrta

Keefe, Susan
comstu

Kehoe, Peter
mktg

Keith, Nancy
math

Kelley, Nancy
nurse

Kelly, Jessica
anth

Kelly, Linda
humdev

Kelly, Margaret
polsci

Kempton, Joy
bfa

Kenneally, Anne
h ec

Kennedy, Beverly
sociol

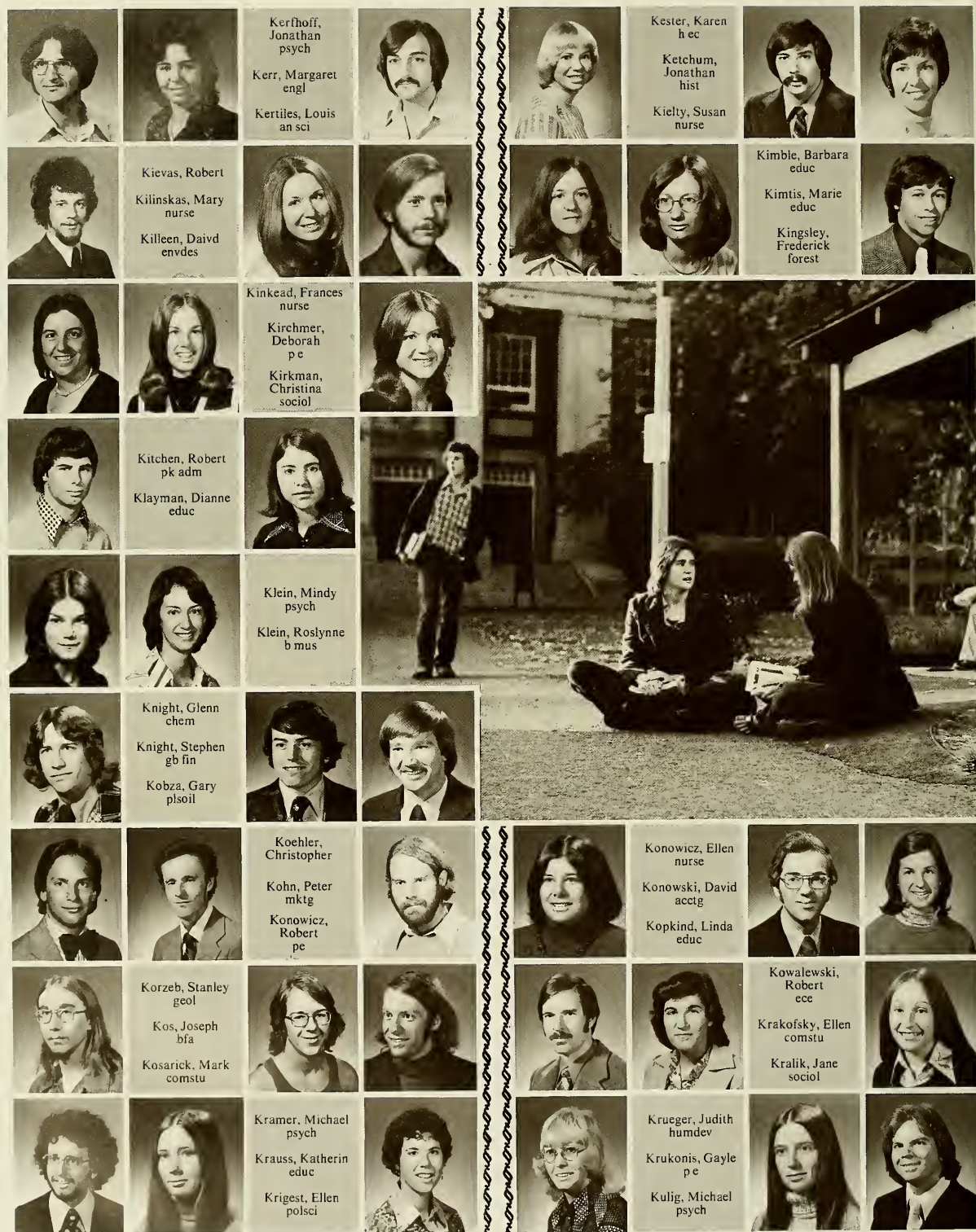
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acctg

Kennis, Ellen
humdev

Kenny, Francis
micbio

Kent, Karen
psych

Kentfield, Jean
pe





Kuzmicki, Eileen
comstu

Kuzmicki,
Kathleen
nurse

Kwiccinski,
James
polsci



Kyriacou,
George
bdic

Labbee, Catherine
pe

Labombard,
Anthony
acctg



Lacoss, Ronald
zool

Lacoste,
Roxanne
math

Ladner,
Rosamund
sociol



Lagasse, David
econ

Lagoy, Andrea
sociol

Lajzer, Marcia
humdev



Lalonde, Charles
engl

Lambert, Donna
french

Lander, Susan
pe



Lane, John
humdev

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psych



Lang, Karen
educ

Langer, Keith
polsci



Langone, Joanne
nurshr

Lanier, Lemuel
acctg

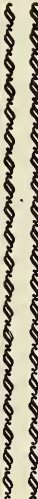
Laperle, Denise
cosiol



Larkin, Patricia
educ

Larkin, Timothy
engl

Larson, Paul
ce



Laskey,
Lawrence
polsci

Laster, Nancy
educ

Latham, Linda
psych



Latino, Diane
humdev

Lavallee, Arlene
comstu

Lavigne, Mark
m&a e



Lavigne, William
mktg

Lavin, Mary
polsci

Law, Douglas
geol



Law, Patricia
educ

Lawrence, Henry
psych

Lawson, Mary
engl



Lawton, Ann
hec

Lazarus, Felice
psych

Leahy, Kathleen
an sci





Leahy, Patricia
humdev

Leal, Patricia
hist

Leamon, J.



Ledrew, Eileen
nurse

Lee, David
econ

Lee, Nancy
psych



Leanos, Deborah
humnut

Leary, Geoffrey
pe

Leblanc, Debra
envdes



Leatin, Kathleen
nurse

Lehan, Carol
zool

Lehmann,
Thomas
comstu



Lemanski,
Edward
ce

Lenkowski,
Barbara
educ



Lerner, Marsha
psych

Lesiczka, Carole
humdev



Less, David

Letarte, Edward
mgt

Letizia, Carmen
pe



Leonard, Karen
humdev

Leonardi, Anne
engl



Levine, Gary
math

Levy, Betsey
psych

Lewis, Beverly



Levin, Howard
polshr

Levine, Barry
mgt

Levine, David
chem



Lewis, John
polsci

Lewis, Sarah
educ

Lewis, Willie
educ



Liddell, Bruce
hrta

Liddell, Rebecca
ls&s

Liencck, John
envdes



Libby, Kathleen
an sci

Libby, Polly
englhr

Libby, Stephen
acctg



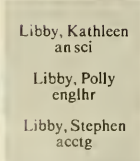
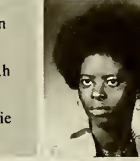
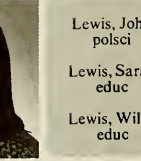
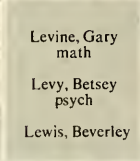
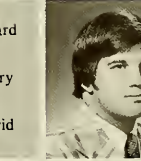
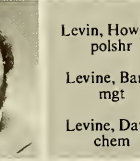
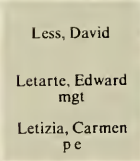
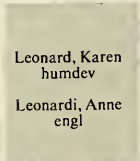
Litterman, Lori
bdic

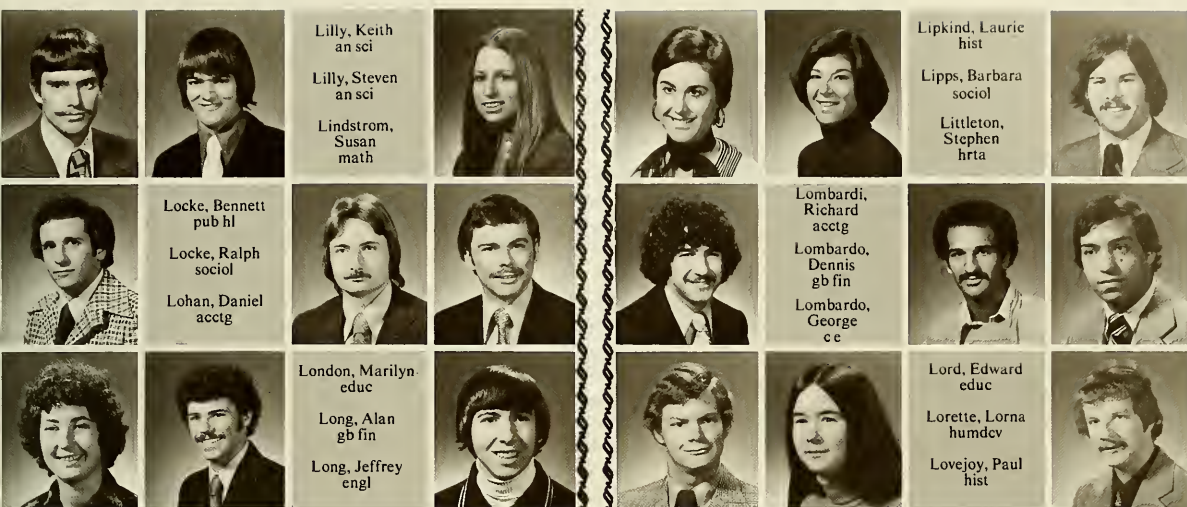
Leiter, Annmarie
sociol



*"One does not love
a place less
for having suffered
in it."*

*"There must be
some way
out of here!!!"*





*The art of "being" is facing the fact that
your biggest task is not to get ahead of others,
but to surpass yourself.*

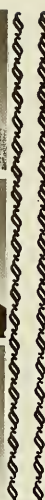




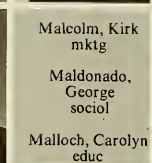
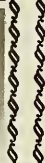
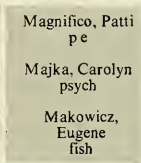
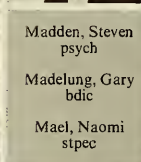
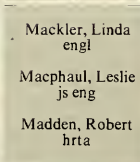
Mack, William
acctg
Mackay, Donna
pe
Mackay, James
econ



Mackler, Linda
engl
Macphaul, Leslie
js eng
Madden, Robert
hrta



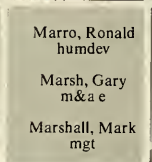
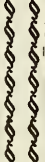
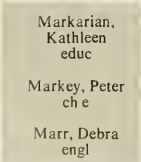
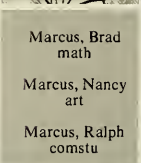
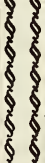
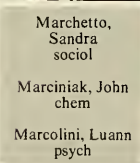
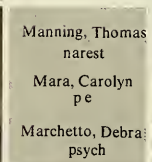
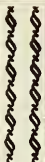
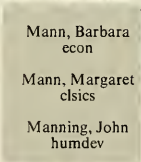
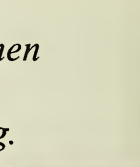
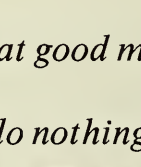
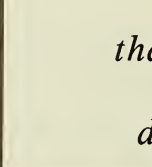
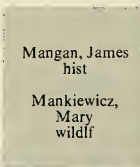
Mackeen, Donna
an sci
Mackenzie, Robert
engl
Mackey, David
econ



*“Animus
meminisse
Horret”!*



*The triumph of evil
requires only
that good men
do nothing.*





*Like a
Bird
on a
wire*

It's a dog's life.



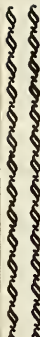


*I would like to spend the whole of my life traveling,
if anywhere I could borrow another life
to live at home.*





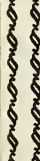
Meltzer, Mitchell
fish
Mentor, Kathryn
pe
Merc-Aurelle,
Suzanne



Mercer, David
forest
Mercier, David
psych
Mercik, Ann
math



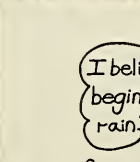
Mesrobian, John
polsci
Metiver, Richard
fdsci
Metzner, Allen
acctg



Meunier, Paul
ece hr
Meyers, Marian
jscoms
Micgiel, John
seestu



Micka, Stephen
mgt
Mielke, Martha
nurse



I believe it's
beginning to
rain.



Migala, Scott
hrta
Migliori, Michael
polsci

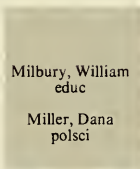
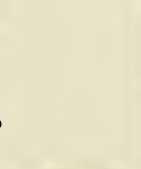


*Truth, honesty
and openness
lead to happiness.*

*He who has a why
to live for
can bear with
almost any how.*



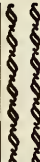
Mike, Ronald
psych
Milauskas,
Steven
forest



Milbury, William
educ
Miller, Dana
polsci



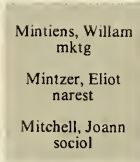
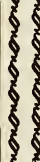
Miller, Howard
js eng
Miller, Karen
acctg
Miller, Martha
zool



Miller, Michele
Miller, Phylis
bdic
Miller, Sharon
nurse



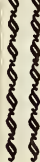
Miller, Thomas
acctg
Millian, Richard
mktg
Miniter, Gayle
psych



Mintiens, Willam
mktg
Mintzer, Eliot
narest
Mitchell, Joann
sociol



Mitchell, John
polsci
Mitchnick,
Lynne
sociol
Mobley, Lenora



Molonea,
Christine
pe
Mont, Paula
h ec
Montalto, Lila
bdic





Montella, David
gb fin

Moodie, Robert
psych

Moore, Elizabeth
bdic



Moore, Francis
theatr

Moore, Maria
gb fin

Moran, John
forest



Moran, Kathleen
humdev

Moran, Stephen
polsci

Morgan, David
zool



Morgan, Katherine
zool

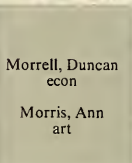
Morin, Patricia

Morin, Paul
sociol



Moroney, Jeanette
psych

Moroney, John
gb fin



Morrell, Duncan
econ

Morris, Ann
art



Why Am I Here?

I believe

we are open

on that question!



Morris, Deborah
engl

Morrison, Beth
p e



Morrison, Susan
envdes

Morrissey, Thomas
acctg



Morrone, Belinda
nurse

Morsch, Stephanie
engl

Morse, Anthony
bdic



Morse, Holly
comstu

Mortenson, Mark
mgt

Motta, Richard
mdtg



Moynihan, John
fd sci

Moynihan, Kathleen
educ

Moynihan, Timothy
pub hl



Mucciarone, David
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hrta

Muir, Maura
sociol



Mullen, Susan
h ec

Muri, Richard
pub hl

Murphy, Carlene
bdic

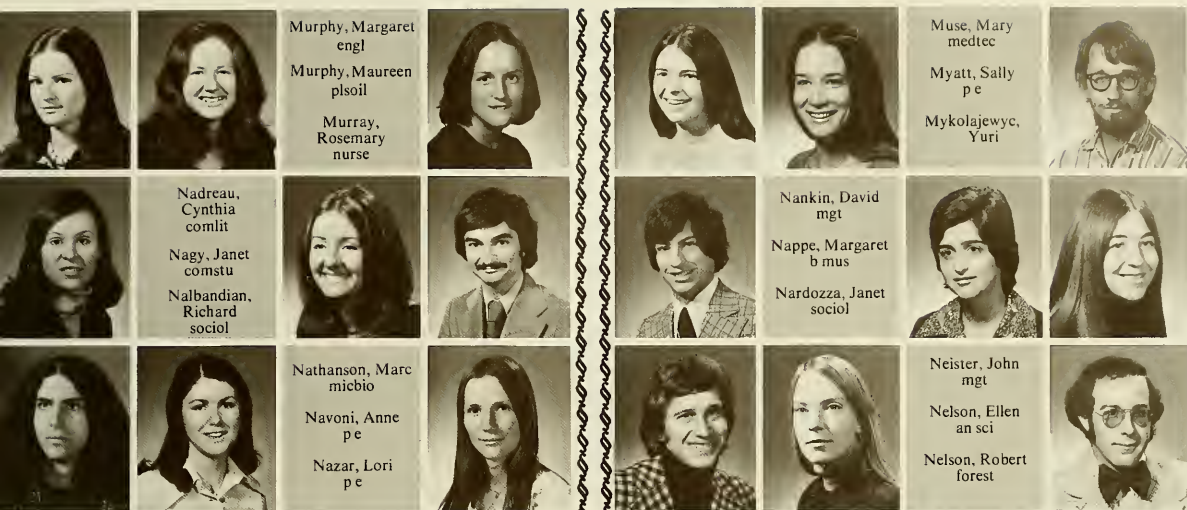


Murphy, Christopher
psych

Murphy, Denis
math

Murphy, Joann
educ





*I have gone to Witless. If I'm not back by 5:15,
start collecting bail; I have probably killed someone
in the Financial Aid Office.*





Oakley, Deborah
engl
Oates, Paul
hrta
Ober, Andrew
biochim



Obrien, John
mktg
Obrien, Margaret
math
Obrien, Patricia
engl



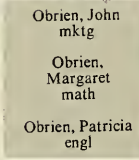
Obrien, Daniel
mgt
Obrien, Dorothy
educ
Obrien, Gerard
pe



Obrien, Robert
polsci
Obrien, Thomas
an sci
Obrien, Virginia
engl



Occhialini, Diane
Ochiltree, Susan
educ
Oconnell, Thomas
sociol



Oconnor, Stephen
hrta
Odonnell, Charles
pe
Odonnell, Edward
polsci



Odonnell, Thomas
mgt
Ogle, Cynara
hec



Ogle, Cynthia
hec
Ogrady, Kathleen
zool



Don't forget . . .

hire the vet.

If you see your neighbor carrying

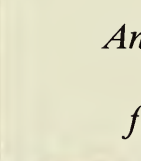
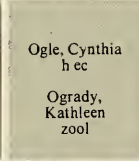
something, help him with his load.

And don't go mistaking paradise.

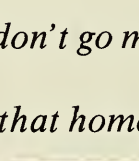
for that home across the road.



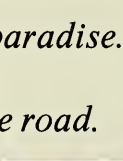
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Okar, Arne
econ
Olaya, Hector
ce



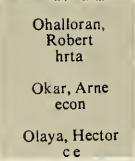
Olson, Jane
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Omalley, Mary
nurse
Omalley, Thomas
econ



Olenski, Doreen
nurse
Oloughlin, Patricia
educ
Olsen, Robert
ece



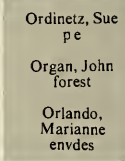
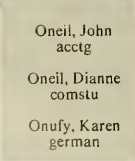
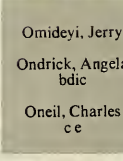
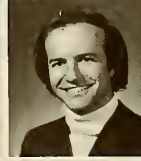
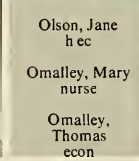
Omideyi, Jerry
Ondrick, Angela
bdic
Oneil, Charles
ce

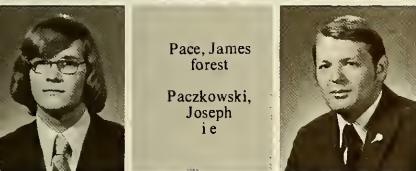


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acctg
Oneil, Dianne
comstu
Onufy, Karen
german



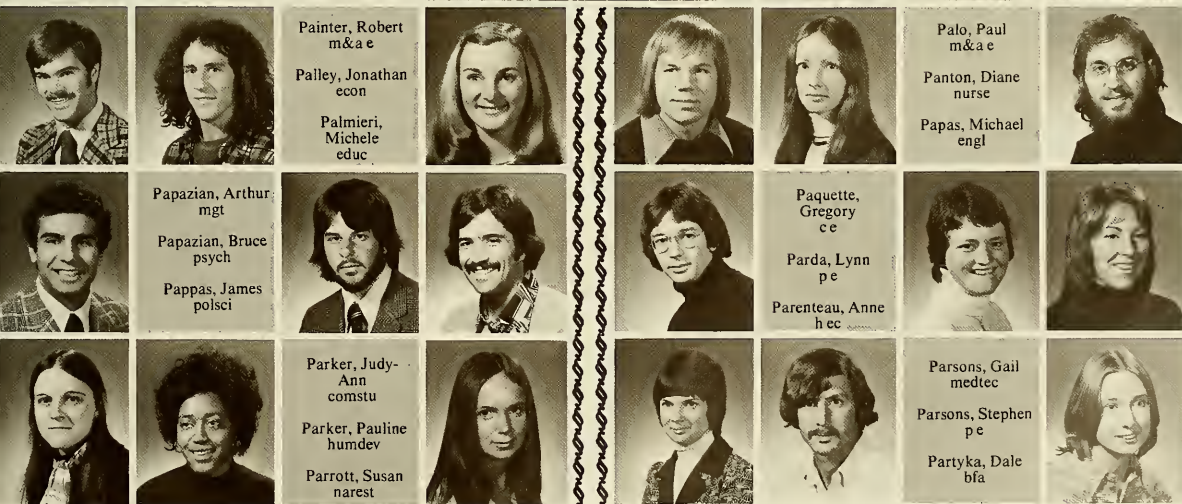
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Organ, John
forest
Orlando, Marianne
envdes

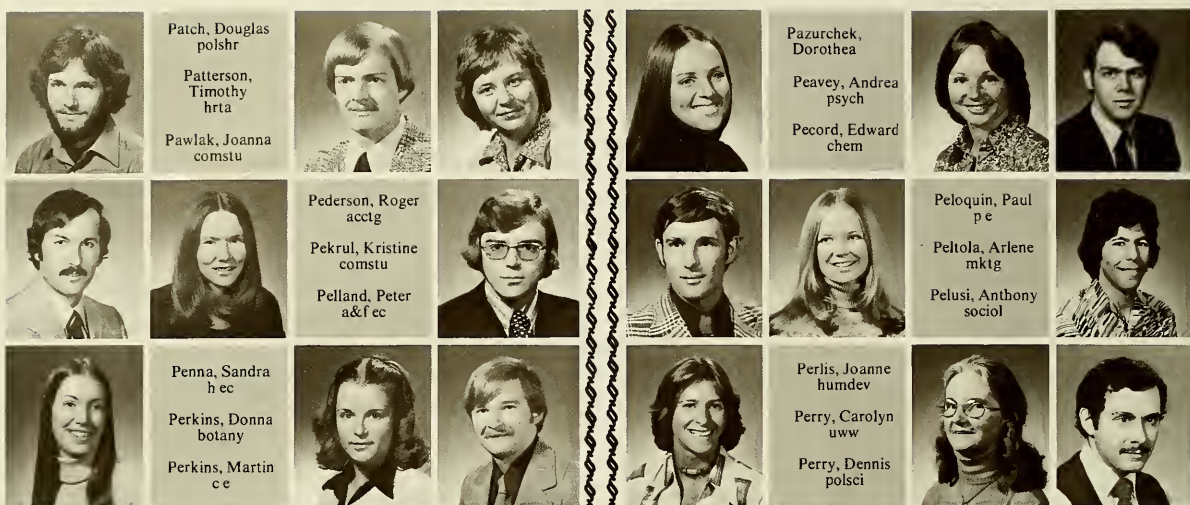




*What this
world needs is
a good cry.*

*The more you know
The more you know
You do not know.*





*The sun is filled with shining light, it blazes far and wide
The moon reflects the sunlight back, but has no light inside.
I think I'd rather be the sun, that shines so bold and bright
Than be the moon, that only glows with someone else's light.
Elaine Laron*





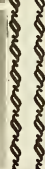
Polak, John
envdes
Polansky, Jeffrey
biochm
Polansky, Karen
humdev



Pomeroy, Lisa
french
Pomeroy, Neil
ch e
Poole, John
ls&s



Porter, Howard
comstu
Porter, Maureen
sociol
Porter, Richard



Post, Kathryn
humdev
Post, Larry
gb fin
Potter, Robert
hrta



Poulin, John
acctg
Pouliot, Andrea
humdev



Powers, Keith
sociol
Powers, Mary
psych



*To have good friends,
you must be one.*

*In man's efforts
to free himself,
he has only succeeded
in enslaving himself.*



Powers, Thomas
japan
Pransky, Alan
hist



Pratt, Mary
comstu
Price, Walter
bfa ed



Prietz, Barbara
plsoil
Prinz, Patricia
hrta
Prouser, Susan
educ



Provencher, William
ece
Provoda, Michael
econ
Prutzman, Dennis
wdtech



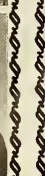
Pudlo, Teresa
pe
Putur, Stephen
math
Quinn, Paul
sociol



Radler, Karen
sociol
Radosta, Jeannmaria
sociol
Rae, Bruce
mgt



Rahim, Corrine
comstu
Rahimi, Hossein
acctg
Ralston, Gary
envdes



Ramsey, Diane
sociol
Ranahan, Susan
educ
Rappaport, Diane
humdev





Rasmussen, Elizabeth
Ravreby, Amy
humdev
Reardon, James



Reese, Timothy
gb fin
Reeves, Linda
educ
Regan, Joanne
humdev



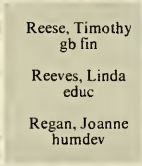
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anth
Reddy, Bearath
bdic
Redington, Donna
humdev



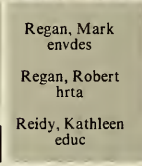
Regan, Mark
envdes
Regan, Robert
hrta
Reidy, Kathleen
educ



Reinhalter, Fay
medtec
Reinhardt, Sally
h ec



Renauld, Theodore
Retchin, Nancy
comstu



*The main thing
in life is
not to be afraid
to be human.*

*The wind
blew up
the Charles.*



Rex, Jean
humdev
Reynolds, David
wildlf



Ribeiro, Lionel
comstu
Ricardi, Debra
p e



Ricci, Thomas
econ
Ricciardiell, Louis
zool
Richard, Irene
ls&s



Richardson, Dianne
educ
Richman, Marcee
educ
Richmond, Enid
sociol



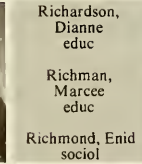
Richard, Thomas
humnut
Richards, Cynthia
comstu
Richards, Stanton



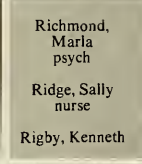
Richmond, Marla
psych
Ridge, Sally
nurse
Rigby, Kenneth



Rigel, Robert
math
Riley, Deborah
comstu
Rinaldi, Lawrence
polsci



Rivest, Peter
educ
Rixse, Donna
hist
Roberts, Jane
h ec





Roberts, Jane
hec
Roberts, Rose
hec
Roberts, Wendy
nurse



Robertson,
Elizabeth
Robillard, Mark
chem
Robinson,
Andrew
plsoil



Robinson,
Norman
econ
Robinson, Russel
educ
Roche, Kristine
sociol



Rocheford, Mark
geog
Rochette,
Deborah
bfaehr
Roeder, Gregory
psych



Rogan, Patricia
LS&S
Rogers, Cindy
psychr
Rolin, Loretta
educ



Rollock,
Jacqueline
nurse
Rombult, Andrea
french
Ronan, Patricia
medtec



LOOSEN UP!!!



Rooney, Jane
pe
Rose, Nadine
arthis
Rosen, Laura
psych



Rosen, Roberta
Rosenbaum,
Diane
bdic
Rosenberg, Barry
acctg



Rosenblatt, Amy
humdev
Ross, Mary
sociol
Ross, Susan
bfa ed



Rossi, Diana
educ
Rossitto, Joseph
Rota, Paula
nurse



Rotman, Ernest
zool
Roumelotes,
Helen
comstu
Rouke, William
chem



Routhier, David
anth
Rowlands,
Robert
math
Roy, Diana
comstu



Roy, Francis
physic
Roy, Kenneth
sociol
Roy, Raymond
anth



Rozkuska, Peggy
bdic
Rubin, Michael
polsci
Rubino, Joanne





Rucki, Leonard
polsci

Rugg, James
biochm

Rush, Bradley
engl



Russell, Robert
m&a c

Russo, Glenn
envdes

Rutberg, Martin
polshr



Russell, Donna
humdev

Russell, John
ece

Russell, Marilyn
psych



Rutherford,
Warren
polsci

Ryan, Diane
mktg

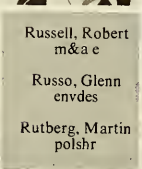
Ryan, Maura
js eng



Ryan, Stephen
narest

Rypsc, Mark
geog

Saaramaki,
Sirkka
educ



Sabloff,
Stephanie
engl

Saccardo, Elisa
comstu

Sacco, Stephen
acctg



Sachs, Gary
hrta

Saczawa, Ralph
wildlf



*The man who never alters his
opinion*

*is like standing water,
and breeds reptiles of the mind.*



Sadlier, Nancy
h ec

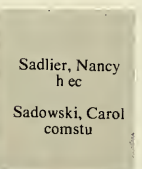
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comstu



Sagan, Christina
nurse

Saisa, Tobi
philhr

Salafia, Kathryn
bdic



Sampson,
Thomas
narest

Sanborn, Gail
p e

Sanderson, Craig
mktg



Salem, Robert
econ

Salinetti,
Christine
h ec

Saluter, Philip
mktg



Sanekoff, Iris
ls&s

Sanicki, Barbara
hist

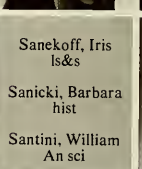
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An sci



Sarli, Michael
ch e

Sarto, Louis
chemhr

Sasur, John
ls&s



Santoro, Michael
mktg

Santos, Teresa
bdic

Sarkis,
Annmarie
comstu



BUMMER!





*'Tis not too late
to seek
a newer world*

*It all
comes down
to you*





Sherman, Robin
narest
Sherman, Roger
wdtech
Sherman, Roger
econ



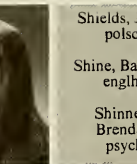
Short, Christine
js eng



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hrta



Shubbin, Leslie
educ



Shields, Janet
polsci



Shine, Barbara
englhr



Shinney,
Brendan
psych



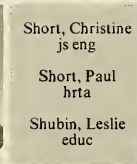
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french



Shuldiner, Paul
engl



Shulman, Jane
humdev



Shulman, Leslie
humdev



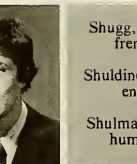
Shumway,
Kathryn
art



Siclari, William
bdc



Siegel, Roy
physc



Siemaszko,
Marsha
h ec



Sikalis, Joanne
psych



*Some say the world
will end in fire,
some say in ice.
From what I've tasted
of desire
I hold with those
who favor fire.*



*Before,
After,
and she's
still dancing*



Silbersrein,
Philip
psych



Silva, Paula
p e
Silver, Elizabeth



Silverman, Mark
polsci



Silvernail, Laura
p e

Simmons, David
polsci



Simon, Gary
gb fin

Simonds, Ann
sociol

Sinclair, David
hrta



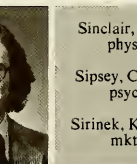
Skopic, Natalie
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medtec



Slocum, Bonnie
educ



Sinclair, Kevin
physc



Sipsey, Cynthia
psych



Sirinek, Kenneth
mktg



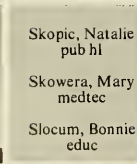
Smith, Barbara
psych



Smith, Deborah
p e



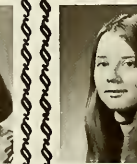
Smith, Howard
math



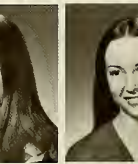
Smith, Martha
h ec



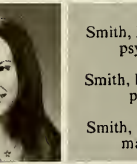
Smith, Mercedes
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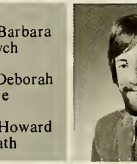
Smith, Michael
ie



Smith, Nancy
psych

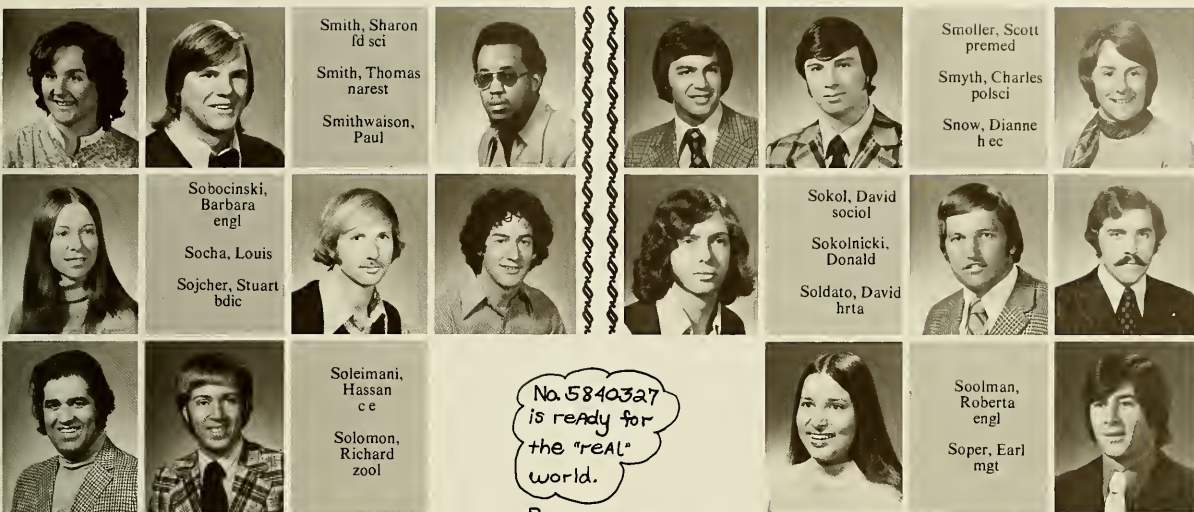


Smith, Rita
psych



Smith, Robert
forest





*Nothing in education
is so astonishing
as the amount
of ignorance
it accumulates
in the form
of inert facts.*

*Thank God
I am out??
of this place.*





Stewert, John
educ
Stewert, Mary
nurse
St. Jean, Holly
comstu



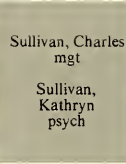
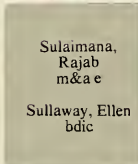
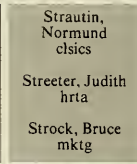
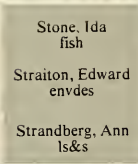
Stone, Ida
fish
Straiton, Edward
envdes
Strandberg, Ann
ls&s



St. John, Jordan
Stockwell,
Beverly
mktg
Stone, Donna
humdev

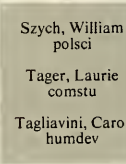
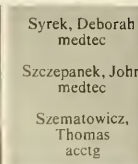
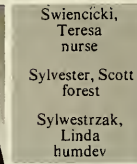
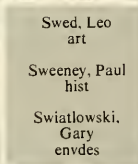
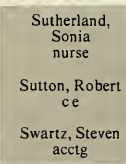
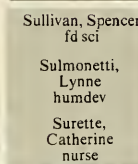
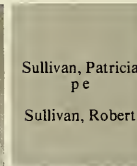
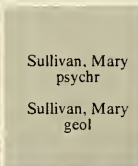


Strautin, Normund
clsics
Streeter, Judith
hrta
Strock, Bruce
mktg



*Without hope
there is
no life*

*Criticize by creation,
not by finding fault.*





*The world will little note
nor long remember what we say here,
but it can never forget what they did here.*





Tobin, Mary
humdev
Tobin, Neil
engl
Tobin, Paula
hec



Toner, William
psych
Toporowski,
Joseph
c q
Torman, Shelley
hrta



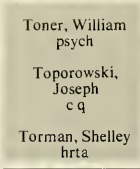
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hist
Tolman, Carolyn
an sci
Tone, Kevin
hist



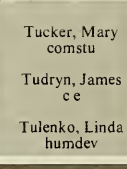
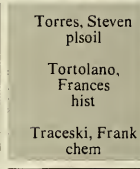
Torres, Steven
plsoil
Tortolano,
Frances
hist
Traceski, Frank
chem



Trager, Linda
french
Troisi, Lawrence
mktg
Tropp, Michael



Tucker, Mary
comstu
Tudryn, James
c e
Tulenko, Linda
humdev



It is the individual who is not interested in

his fellow man who has the greatest injury to others.

It is from among such individuals that all human

failures spring.

*I am a lover
of mankind.*



Turner, Alfred
envdes
Turner, Brian
acctg



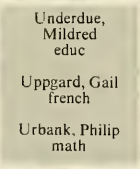
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psych
Turner, Ronald
m&a e
Tweedy, David
envdes



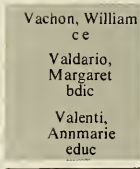
Twomey, Joanne
humdev
Tyler, Cynthia
educ
Ulasewicz,
Eugenia
hec



Valentine, James
c e
Valianti, Cynthia
Valley, Mary
bfa ed

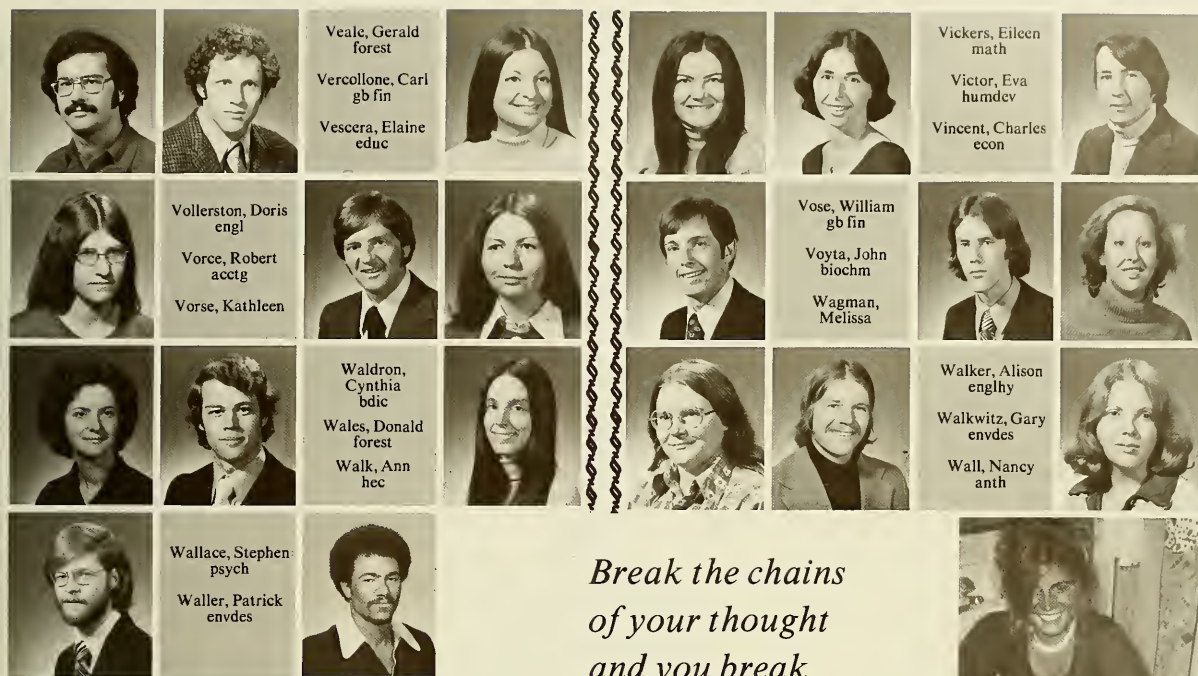


Vachon, William
c e
Valdario,
Margaret
bdc
Valenti,
Annmarie
educ



Valley, Susan
educ
Vater, Susan
sociol
Vaughn, Arthur
zool

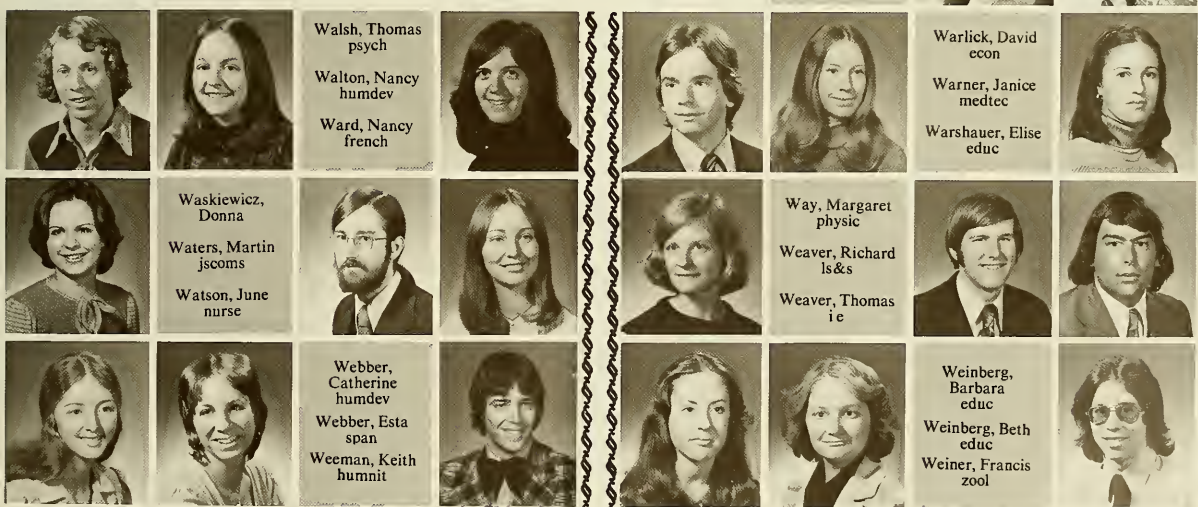


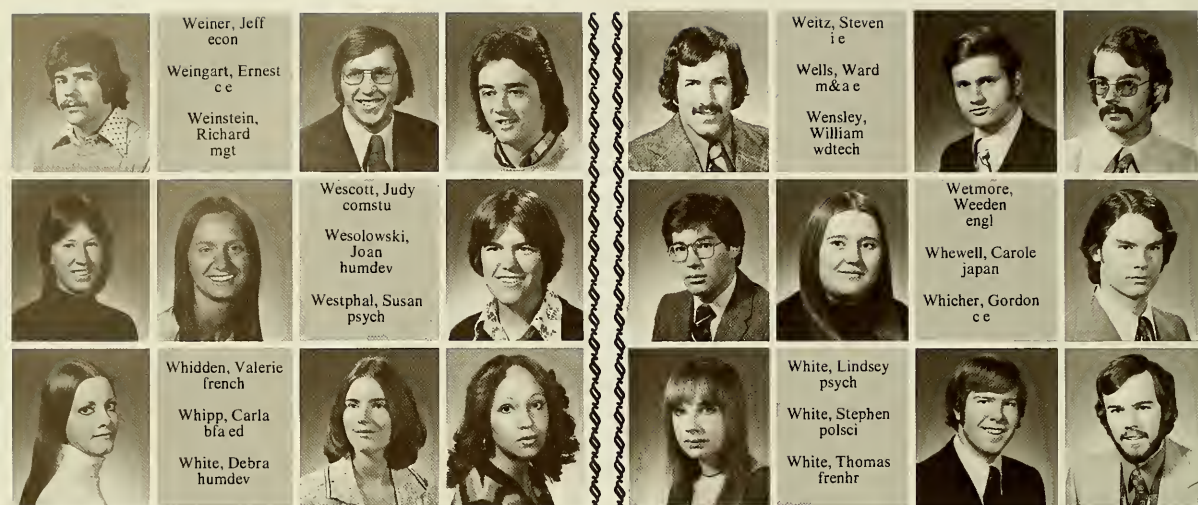


*Break the chains
of your thought
and you break
the chains
of your body . . .*



*While there is a lower class I am of it
While there is a criminal class I am of it
While there is a soul in prison I am not free.*





*Too busy to stop and notice the things that are real
embarrassed to talk about all the things that I feel
It's so strange, never noticed the world all around me.*





Wilson, Diane
educ
Wilson, Howard
narest
Wirka, Catherine
pe



Wiesentaner,
Karen
Wishart, Faith
educ
Withers, George
polsci



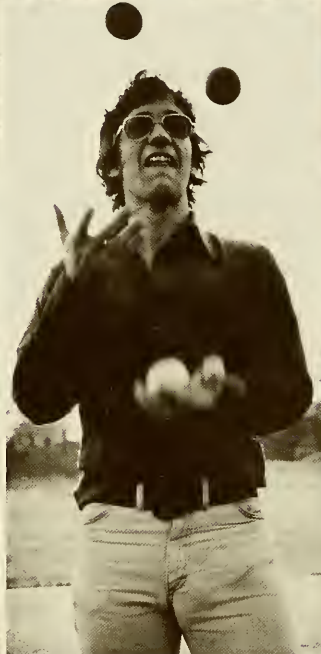
Witty, David
pk adm
Woerner, Ronald
hrta
Wong, Valerie
humdev



Wood, Lois
zool
Woodward, Jane
plsoil
Woodrow, Gail
comstu



Woods, John
zool
Woollacott,
Richard
hrta



Worrey, Linda
pub hl
Wray, Leslie
bdic



*Mary — Thanks
For Everything!*

*He moved
with some uncertainty
as if he didn't know
just what he was there
for,
or where he ought to go.
Carole King*



Wright, Deborah
educ
Wright, Dianne
anth



Wuorinen, Debra
educ
Xanthakos,
Stella
engl



Yaffe, Sheila
french
Yale, Mary
sociol
Yamartino,
Jeanne
educ



Yancy, Karen
educ
Yankowsky,
Adam
an sci
Yantosea,
Anthony
mktg



Yapp, Karen
blades
Yates, John
psych
Yavarow, Jane
educ



Yim, Alexander
che
Yoffe, David
Young, Pamela
pe



Zachmann,
Barbara
hed
Zaharoff,
Lawrence
mktg
Zaleski, Linda
narest



Zamanigian,
Sandra
humdev
Zampaglione,
Valerie
ce
Zappia, Roy
psych





Zarefsky, Mona
educ

Zarick, Frederick
mktg

Zarella, John
mktg



Ziman, Peter
ecc

Zimmer, Michael
psychr

Zinck, Vicki
french



Zukel, Katherine
engl

Zymaris, Charles
psych

Mudgett,
Christine



Zolner, Joanne
social

Zorfas, Judith
theatr



Zebb, John
engl

Zide, Leslie
zool

Zierak, Sandra
bdic



Zoino, Lynne
pe

Zolner, Joanne
social

Zorfas, Judith
theatr



Quotek, J.

Waskiewicz,
Donna

Williams, C.



Willridge, Earl

Murphy, Ann
el ed

White, Arlene



Goldberg,
Michael

Kowetz, Bradley



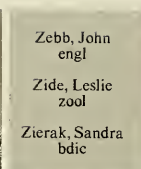
Abelman, Mark
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Adair, Judith
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Adelson, Bruce
Adelson, Michael
Adie, Joanne
Adler, Eve
Adriano, Charles
Althaus, William
Aycinian, Andre
Alberts, Margaret
Albrecht, Warren
Aleksa, Jean
Alessandrini, Patricia
Alexanian, Nubar
Allain, Michael
Allan, Paul
Allard, Raymond
Allen, Arthur
Allen, Beverly
Allen, Christopher
Allen, D.
Allen, Timothy
Allen, William
Almeida, John
Allord, Laurie
Alston, Ann
Amato, Robert
Ambler, Debbie
Ambrose, Stephen
Ames, Anita
Ames, John
Ames, Richard
Anastas, Stanley
Anderson, Charles
Anderson, Debra
Anderson, Donald
Anderson, Jeffrey
Anderson, Linda
Anderson, Sharon
Anderson, Theodore
Anderson, William
Andres, Donna
Andrews, Jane
Antonioni, Demetrio
Antoon, Fred
Anusavice, Gary
Apfelbaum, Claudia
Appar James
Apkin, Joan
Aree, Michael
Arlow, Douglas
Armata, John
Armata, Kristin
Armata, Paul
Armstrong, Bradford
Armstrong, Lola
Armstrong, Thomas
Arroll, Wayne
Arnov, Peter
Arvidson, Nordahl
Ashbrook, Susan
Atherton, Lewis

Atherton, Timothy
Atkins, Peter
Atkinson, Joan
Atwater, Janet
Atwood, Kristine
Atwood, Susan
Audette, Roland
Auger, James
Aulenback, Luanae
Avallone, Ronald
Avery, Lynn
Awor, Samuel
Award, Richard
Ayotte, David
Babbion, Edward
Babiniau, Allan
Bacchetti, Richard
Bader, Stephan
Bagge, John
Bagley, Paul
Bailey, Patricia
Baker, Bruce
Baker, Cheryl
Baker, Elizabeth
Baker, James
Baker, Judith
Baker, Philip
Baldassarre, Rita
Ball, Maria
Ballar, Maria
Ballew, Mary
Baltier, Terese
Bamford, Arthur
Bamford, Heather
Banc, Rosemary
Barabe, Timothy
Barbanel, Steven
Barber, Brian
Barbo, Albert
Barber, Dorothy
Barenbaum, Susan
Baron, Georgann
Barker, Joseph
Baskowsky, Cynthia
Barratt, Margaret
Barrett, William
Barry, Jane
Barshov, Cynthia
Barthelms, John
Basile, Joan
Bassett, Timothy
Batckelder, Ann
Bates, Anne
Bates, Peter
Bauer, Leo
Bauman, Marc
Baybitt, Philip
Bayer, John
Beattie, Joan
Beaucage, Marilyn
Beaucher, Nanette
Beaudin, Gary
Beauregard, John
Becker, Kenneth
Beddoe, David
Becelli, Wayne
Beebe, Nicole
Beggelman, Elaine
Beland, Thomas
Belickewicz, Edmund

Bell, Randolph
Bell, Warren
Bellak, Barbara
Bellisario, Janet
Bellows, Geoffrey
Belsky, Harold
Belsky, Robert
Belton, Edmund
Benben, Kathleen
Benjamin, Renate
Bennet, David
Bennett, Gail
Bennett, Mark
Bento, Mark
Berchuk, George
Berg, Charon
Berger, Carolyn
Bergeron, Susan
Bergevin, Roberta
Bergman, Janis
Berman, Gail
Berman, Joseph
Bernard, Mary
Bernstein, Mary
Bernstein, Richard
Berube, David
Beitz, Mark
Bibbo, Robert
Bichan, Victoria
Bickerton, Scott
Bicknell, Susan
Bilanow, Stephen
Billings, Barbara
Biette, William
Binkski, John
Birch, Alison
Birkett, Robert
Bisailon, Michele
Bisbee, John
Bisi, Celeste
Bissex, Walter
Blachowski, Diane
Black, Donald
Black, John
Blair, Carol
Blair, James
Blair, Raymond
Blaisdel, Gilbert
Blaisdel, Richard
Blake, Peter
Blakeney, Barbara
Blank, Pamela
Blasusko, Donna
Blatt, Bernice
Blasch, William
Blitzer, Dorothy
Bluch, Gail
Blonder, Marcia
Bloom, David
Bloom, Kenneth
Blouin, Maureen
Blum, Jerald
Blum, Elizabeth
Bobzin, Marcia
Boccardy, Steven
Boccon, Mary
Bogdanovich, Karen
Boards, Rande
Boiland, George



Boisselle, Edward
Bolton, Joanne
Bolton, John
Bombicino, James
Bond, Gary
Bonfinto, Vincent
Booker, David
Booker, Leonard
Bootton, Beverly
Bordcleau, Normand
Bordet, Jon
Borne, Peter
Boroy, Nancy
Bortman, Stephen
Borucki, Chester
Bostwick, Pamela
Bosky, Annmarie
Boucher, Larry
Boudreau, Russell
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Bourdeau, Eleanor
Bourret, Anthony
Bourke, Nicholas
Bourque, John
Bova, Linda
Bove, Jonathan
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Bow, Richard
Bow, John
Bowen, Bruce
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 Troup, Patricia
 Troy, Carolyn
 Trudel, Robert
 Tryko, Ann
 Tsonga, Acton
 Tucker, Dean
 Tudryn, Gregory
 Tully, Joseph
 Tumack, Donald
 Tunstall, James
 Turcott, June
 Turoff, Barbara
 Turzadas, Alfred
 Tusia, Donna
 Twible, Ika
 Twohig, David

Twohig, James
 Tynning, Thomas
 Tyszkowski, Jeanette
 Tymbas, Louis
 Underhill, Sarah
 Uppvall, Sandra
 Upton, Robert
 Urquhart, Ross
 Vallett, Richard
 Vanalstyne, John
 Vandusen, Paul
 Vanvoakis, Mary
 Vaznis, William
 Vega, Carlos
 Vega, Maria
 Venna, Ronald
 Venham, Edward
 Vernon, Arlene
 Vetterling, Robin
 Vigna, Michael
 Vinciguerra, Thomas
 Vinsky, Joseph
 Vinawick, Michael
 Viorf, Debra
 Visknick, Patricia
 Vitello, Peter
 Viviano, Ricard
 Vogel, Lorraine
 Vorrader, Mary
 Vose, Richard
 Wadsworth, Alan
 Waggart, Helene
 Waigum, Howard
 Walbright, David
 Waite, John
 Wakmons, Susan
 Walb, Carol
 Walczak, Joseph
 Waldman, Helaine
 Walker, Alison
 Walker, Patrick
 Walker, Ronald
 Wallace, Carey
 Walstein, Joel
 Walworth, Craig
 Walsh, Daniel
 Walsh, David
 Walsh, Dennis
 Walsh, Margaret
 Walsh, Richard
 Walter, Krissy
 Walters, Pauline
 Walshall, William
 Ward, Edmund
 Ward, Mary
 Ward, Peter
 Warner, Cortland
 Warner, Dorothy
 Warner, Raymond
 Warnock, Robert
 Warriner, Elizabeth
 Wasilowski, William
 Wassell, John
 Waterhouse, Mona
 Watkins, John
 Watson, John
 Watson, Sheila
 Watt, Jeffrey
 Watt, Robert
 Webster, Alison
 Weber, William
 Webman, William
 Webman, Susan
 Weeks, Joan
 Weiner, Pamela
 Weintraub, Haraloc
 Weissblat, Paul
 Weiss, Frederic
 Weissman, Louise
 Wells, Linda
 Wendt, Margaret
 Wenning, Karen
 Wenzell, Gary
 Werber, Sharon
 Wertheim, Andrea
 West, Christine
 West, Douglas
 West, Jeffrey
 West, Peter
 Westborn, Robert
 Wheeler, Annemarie
 Wheeler, Hollis
 Wheeler, Lynne
 Whitcomb, Charles
 White, Arlene
 White, Bruce
 White, Elaine
 White, Gail
 White, James
 White, Jerry
 White, John
 White, Robert
 Whitehouse, Edward
 Whitehouse, Paul
 Whitford, Robert
 Whiting, Marie
 Whitley, Richard
 Whitney, Steven
 Whitsett, Kenneth
 Whittaker, Dwight
 Whittmore, Dennis
 Whittredge, Jean
 Whitworth, Calvert
 Widmer, Frederick
 Wiede, Darry
 Wigdor, Louis
 Wigganbauer, Charles
 Wiley, Lenore
 Wilhelm, Donald
 Wilkins, Robert
 Wilkinson, Elizabeth
 Willard, Derrick
 Williams, Anthony
 Williams, Herman
 Williams, Ika
 Williams, Jane

The Pursuit Of Happiness









Spectrum

The current fine arts magazine of UMass is *Spectrum*, publishing fiction, non-fiction, poetry, artwork, and black and white photography with a high quality graphics that complements its select works. It offers student artists, by having their works published in *Spectrum*, a truly fulfilling way in which to benefit from the fruits of their labor.

UMass has had a literary magazine since 1887 to meet the needs of authors, artists and photographers to display their works and similarly, those of students to participate in the experience of quality artwork offered them by their colleagues. Previously, a directions manual to the University for Freshmen, *Spectrum* became established as such by 1967.

In February 1971, when a budget allowance of \$26,522 for *Spectrum* enabled the publication of up to three issues yearly, the magazine was awarded the Printing Industry of America award for excellence in the one and four-color category. While it is uncommon for collegiate publications to receive this award, it was particularly gratifying to the *Spectrum* staff because it was chosen by members of the commercial

printing industry in open competition with professional publications.

More recently, the magazine has been forced to cut down to one publication per year. It must reject approximately 94% of all material it receives, accepting less graphic artwork and having to accept more fiction, non-fiction, poetry and black-and-white photography for economic reasons.

Chip Lalonde and Bill Whitman are co-editors of this year's *Spectrum*. Lalonde, a senior English major, is striving to make *Spectrum* the strong voice on campus that it was before being stricken by the initial cuts in budget. But he finds himself in an awkward position.

"It's pretty hard to defend art, ... you appreciate it or you don't," he says. "I hope our petition will help somewhat, but quality is important to maintain. By only coming out once a year, people lose interest in *Spectrum*. We forfeit quality contributions that way."

The staff of *Spectrum* consists of twelve editors who read and comment on contributions and offer their own work for evaluation.



MRA — Trumpet, Canute Bernard — Congas, Max Roach — Drums.



Jimmy Garrison



Members of U. Mass jazz ensemble.



Jimmy Owens



Joe Lee Wilson — Vocals

Black Musicians

This past years performances of music at the Lazy River was like putting meat on the dried bones of a skeleton in the valley. Heretofore there had not been any constant Black Music presentations in the area clubs. Once Max Roach and Archie Sheep started their classroom workshops there, the community responded in a tremendous way. Sorry to say progressive Black Music is no longer featured there, due to the Lazy economy.



Charles Greenlee



Archie Shepp

1234

izing Project
Building
for Southwest
2-45

2 of PCP group
Meeting mem

By BILL GONET
Staff Reporter

Although the Progressive Candidate
sought that the

Monday's election, members would have voted into office as many as 12 Douglas Phelps, the defeated PCP Moderator, attacked the possibility of voting by township people as "the highest taint in precinct politics" by a heavy turnout from that area.

The PCP's eight precinct two victors included Phillip Sellinger, Catherine Hoot, Pamela Houmre, Douglas A. S. Arnold and Lawrence Keufus. A runoff election to one of the two-year seats for PCP candidates won seven precinct three, where a three-year seat, four PCP candidates were elected. The PCP victors in precinct three were John A. Berghum, Donna Fusco, Ellen J. Villers.

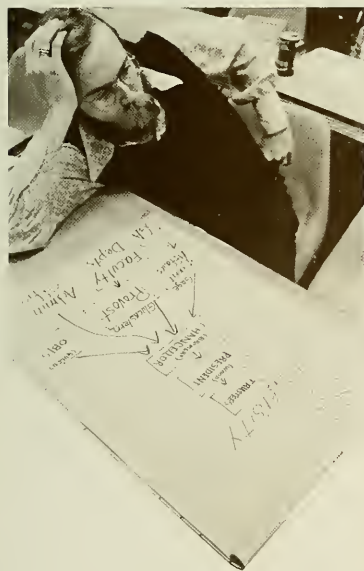
Selected Town Moderator William Field was last night the strong showing of two victors in precinct three was "six of the six precincts where the PCP

...candidates polled roughly the same
...precinct seven, where the PCP estab
...s would carry their slate of five ca
...s highest vote getter, Jean Mar
...167 votes. The biggest winner in
...Mary V. Szal received 247, while t
...Leon A. J. Barkowski polled 167
...ted candidate for a precinct seven
...said, "Last year's biggest winner

THE STUDENT ORGANIZING PROJECT

"I take the future of the University — that is, its public and governmental support, to be relatively secure. I am concerned that the shape and spirit fit the 1970's and not be left behind." President Robert Wood, quoted in the 1971 *Index*, p. 105.

"In particular, we want to make sure that under the pressure of expanding demands for admission and commitments for construction, we do not build a large but obsolete University. A design for the 1950s will not do in the 1970s." *ibid.*



"... one of the central issues facing us (is) whether the University is to be an institution which remains relatively isolated and protected from the storms of critical social protest, or is to become an active participant in the rebirth and development of a more humanistic society, sensitive to the needs of the people it serves, both on and off campus." Vice Chancellor Robert Gage, quoted in the 1971 *Index*, p. 101.

(Continuing in relation to the Indochina war) "Almost daily we see that support for it is based upon blind defense of false values and an incredible inability to share information and aspirations openly, honestly, and without distortion." *ibid.*

The Student Organizing Project was founded in the spring of 1974 with the goal of establishing a union for students at UMass/Amherst. Because the concept of a student union was a new one in this country, the first months of the Project's existence were spent researching the feasibility and legality of such an undertaking. Most of its energies were devoted to the development of issues and the establishment of component parts of the union during the fall semester of 1974, and in the spring of 1975 focus shifted to acquainting students with the effects of state and university actions on the future of the University and the relevance of collective bargaining to these issues.

The Project is funded out of student activities monies and is overseen by a standing committee of the Student Senate. The Student Organizing Committee is composed of representatives from the student senate, the area governments, the campus media, SGA officers, and interested students. The Committee is charged with supervising the Projects staff of full- and part-time organizers and coordinating the unionization drive.

Among the actions of the Project during 1974-75 were: conducting training sessions for organizers during summer session and intersession, development of a collective bargaining policy for students, a set of hear-

ings on on- and off-campus living conditions, assisting in setting up a food stamp program for students on campus, and acting as an advocate for students whenever such support was needed.

In addition, the Student Organizing Project was instrumental in the founding of the Union of Student Employees, a labor union to protect student workers from exploitation by the University. It also helped set up the second all-student credit union in the country as well as a stereo and record co-op and a motorcycle co-op. At the start of spring semester the Project published the *Whole University Catalog*, a guide to educational alternatives at the University.

Through the Financial Rights Organization, the Student Organizing Project provided counseling and advocacy for students who found themselves in danger of being forced out of college by rising educational costs, and printed the *Student Guide to Economic Survival*, a handbook on financial aid problems for students.

In the spring of 1975, the Project introduced a collective bargaining proposal through the SGA for referral to the trustees. This proposed change in the University regulations would provide students with the right to bargain collectively over issues that concern them.

While this first attempt at establishing a student union will not reach completion by the end of the 1974-1975 academic year, there is little doubt that the concept of Unionization will move rapidly forward in the next few years.

We
The
People

Roister Doister's

For Roister Doister this has been a year of experimentation, a year of change, and yet, a year upholding tradition.

For only the second time in its 65 year history, Roister Doisters Drama Society has presented three separate productions during the course of one school year. This year the group has presented "The Martyrdom of Peter Ohry" in October 1974, "Adaptation/Next" in January-February 1975, and an original musical, "Dickie the Dam and the Big Blue River" in May 1975. In presenting "Dickie the Dam" itself, the Society has upheld a tradition of presenting original works by students, faculty or alumni of the university. While Roister Doister does not generally present musical, they have done so in the past.

Roister Doisters Drama Society is an RSO student group formed in 1910. Prior to that, dramatic presentations had been class affairs and had not represented the whole college. One night in January 1910, a group of men banded together in the chapel to form the college dramatic group, "Massachusetts Agricultural College Dramatic Society." The following year the name was changed to its present one, after the title of the first English comedy, "Ralph Roister Doister" — the words "roister doister" meaning "rough necks".

The group presented its first show in 1911, a three act farcical comedy entitled, "The Private Secretary". Through 1920 the group continued to present largely farces and once, Shakespeare's "The Comedy of Errors," since there were still only men attending the school and they portrayed the women's roles. Augustus Thomas' "The Witching Hour" presented in 1920 became the first show to use women in the women's parts, allowing the group to expand to other dramatic forms other than farces. Since 1920 the group has presented a wide diversity of shows, from comedies such as "Our Town" (1939), "Teahouse of the August Moon" (1957), and "Barefoot in the Park" (1968) to dramas such as "The Crucible" (in 1956 and 1973), and "Look Homeward Angel" (1960) to seven of Shakespeare's plays, including "Macbeth" (1929) and "Othello" (1936).

Among their shows have been original works written by students, faculty, or alumni of the university since 1913 when they presented an original farce called "What Happened to Jones". The group has also premiered numerous dramas written by Frank Prentice Rand when he was Director for the Society. They have performed in a variety of locations — Bowker Auditorium, Hampden Dining Commons, and on top of the Campus Center Garage. Among the most recent productions have been





"Waiting for Godot" in 1970, "Chronicles of Hell" in 1971, and "Five-Way Overlay" in 1974.

Roister Doister has the ability to present as many shows as its members and the public wish to support. This year the enthusiasm to present more than the recent traditions's one show per year, culminated in three productions, all directed, staffed and performed by students of UMass.

The first play, "The Martyrdom of Peter Ohney" by Slawomir Mrozek was presented October 23-26 in Hampden Dining Commons. The story of one man and his family who one day awake to find a tiger living in their bathroom, was complete with jugglers, acrobats and clowns, plus other members of a circus ensemble.

"Adaptation/Next", presented January 30, 31 and February 1 in Bowker Auditorium, was an Off-Broadway hit comedy. The show consists of two one-act comedies, "Adaptation" by Elaine May and "Next" by Terrence McNally. "Adaptation" is the story of a television game show and one of its contestants who must re-live a person's life from birth through death during the course of the show. "Next" is the story of a 45 year old man who is drafted and receives his physical at the mercy of a lady sergeant who will not listen to his complaints.

Unfortunately, the day before opening, Roister Doisters found it would not be able to present "Next". This play has only two characters in its plot. The day prior to the opening, the actor performing the draftee, slipped on ice and broke his ankle, becoming unable to walk or perform. It had been hoped that "Next" would be presented a little later in the semester, but that never materialized due to other conflicts.

"Dickie the Dam and the Big Blue River" rounded out the year for Roister Doisters May 1-3 in Bartlett Auditorium. An original "masonry" musical by T. Dunning Keegan, the play is the story of a dam in search of a river. It tells a story of power and nature. While there was a written script prior to rehearsals, the play was developed to its final state through improvisations. And UMass will not be its only performance location. In June this year the musical will be presented for children at the Boston Music Hall, as part of the activities sponsored by one of the candidates running for mayor of Boston.

A year of experiments, problems, change and tradition, 1975 was a year of a new step in a new direction for Roister Doisters Drama Society, a new step towards more productions to provide more opportunities for anyone in the Five College community who may be interested in participating in a show in any capacity.

Compulsory Chapel Smacks of Medievalism

Upon arrival at the campus of Massachusetts Agricultural College in October, 1867, the thirty-four freshmen of the Pioneer Class were promptly informed of the rules and regulations. One requirement was manual labor without pay. Those who wished could collect 12½ cents an hour for overtime and the person who earned the most money was adjudged the best scholar in the class.

Another requirement was attendance at Sunday worship. The class was marched in a column to the old Amherst College chapel where they were ushered into the gallery.

Led by a pair of rebels, William H. Bowker and William Wheeler, both of whom later became trustees of the college, the members of the Pioneer Class went on strike to protest these two requirements. On the first occasion, they refused to march to the Amherst College chapel on a morning when the thermometer stood at 100 degrees in the shade, and later they staged a mass protest against involuntary manual labor. Happily, cool heads prevailed and both uprisings were settled by diplomatic and friendly compromise measures. The Almighty was properly acknowledged and the task of improving the campus did not grind to a halt.

Members of the Pioneer Class had no quarrel with religion in an academic setting, only with the manner in which it was presented. Of newly elected Henry W. Parker from Iowa College, professor of mental, moral and social science, and college preacher the 1870 INDEX said: "We welcomed with joy the advent of our new professor in science, and chaplain whom we could call our own."

Evidences of concern for religion on the campus — though changing in form and expression — began early and continue to the present.

In 1884, at a cost of \$31,000, a building of granite quarried in Pelham was constructed to house the chapel and the library. A year later, a tower with its

familiar clock was added. It was considered the finest building on the campus. Now it is dwarfed by the adjacent 26 story library and no longer serves any ecclesiastical function, but its deep-toned bell tolls the hours just as it did nearly a century ago.

When the college population outgrew the chapel seating capacity, services were transferred to Bowker auditorium in Stockbridge Hall, built in 1915. Concerning this era, a member of the class of '26, a star athlete in college and now a retired doctor, reports that chapel attendance was required three mornings a week and once a month on Sundays. He does not recall enjoying chapel — except once, when a trombonist from Paul Whiteman's famous jazz band "played the most beautiful solo I have ever heard."

A member of the wartime class of '43, currently on the faculty, had this to say: "Chapel attendance was not required in my day but the second floor auditorium of the Old Chapel was used for vesper services every Sunday — it was a good place to take a date."

Piety and romance have long been congenial companions and, in this instance, the economic factor played a familiar undergraduate role.

None of the students interviewed for this article has ever been inside the old chapel. If they were to go, they would find no vespers in the bare, stripped-down, unattractive interior of the second floor now used only by the band to practice.

Umies can now be found attending church services of the major denominations on and near the campus, but more are apt to go when they return to their homes. Some attend because they really want to, but more go chiefly to please their families.

Religion might be a "stabilizing influence"; it might "bring comfort" to those who need it; it is a laudable "identification with the past"; but it is best expressed and fulfilled in "good works

and good living".

Students at M.A.C. in the earlier decades would have agreed with this point of view. In the 1870's, they formed the College Christian Union and in the 80's, the YMCA to promote worthwhile activities and good deeds on and off the campus. Conventional religious meetings were losing what little popularity they ever enjoyed. When the faculty in 1899 favored making chapel attendance voluntary, "Aggie Life" applauded with the comments, "a step from the dark ages . . . compulsory chapel smacks too much of medievalism."

The re-institution of involuntary attendance at divine worship — even if there were a structure large enough to house such a huge congregation — would be unthinkable and unacceptable to students now on campus. Opposed, as they surely are, to compulsory religious observances and indifferent, as they seem to be, to organized and conventional recognition of the Divine involvement in the affairs and destiny of humanity, today's student — like his predecessor — does not categorically deny affirmations of faith. He, or she, simply wants the perfectly reasonable option of making a personal, uncoerced decision about participation in such matters.

When the question of opening the sessions of Congress with prayer to God was being debated at the Constitutional Convention in 1781, Benjamin Franklin — certainly no great churchman — asked, "If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, can a nation rise to greatness without his help?"

The heads of many students on campus might well be imagined nodding assent to the implications of Franklin's question — both then and now.

Likewise, consensus among students on campus strongly suggests that sincere religious convictions are best authenticated by good deeds and honest living — both then and now.



Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance" ... four performances ... 2,700 total attendance ... \$5,200 in ticket sales ... a \$2,800 profit ... there's no way the University of Massachusetts Music Theatre Guild is dead!

Yet, when the Guild lost all funding in April 1974 and the core group of students who had run the organization for several years graduated or moved away, some people thought that was the end.

UMass Music Theatre Guild is a student group, unaffiliated with the Theatre Department. It is open for membership and participation in its productions from anyone in the Five College Community. In existence for 39 years, the Guild has presented 53 productions — 49 different shows and four repeats of favorites (Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado" in 1939 and 1944, "Guys and Dolls" in 1962 and 1969, "The Three Penny Opera" in 1963 and 1971, "Pirates of Penzance" in 1942 and 1975).

Among these 53 shows, Music Theatre Guild has presented five collegiate world premiers of Broadway hits — "Brigadoon" in 1951, "The Vagabond King" in 1953, "Carousel" in 1954, "South Pacific" in 1956, and "Pipe Dream" in 1958. The Guild, in conjunction with the University Choral, has produced one world amateur (as well as world collegiate) premier — Kurt Weill's "Lost in the Stars" in 1953. And in 1960, Buffy St. Marie starred in an original musical, "Thunder in the Hills", performed by the Guild while she was a student at UMass.

Music Theatre Guild thus has a rich history dating back to 1936 when the Men's and Women's Glee Clubs and the Orchestra united to present Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury". This began an eight year tradition of the presentation of William S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan operettas by the groups. With the production of Humperdink's "Hansel and Gretel" in 1944, the combined groups



began presenting works by other composers.

"The Red Mill", performed by the groups in 1947, became the first time a Broadway show had ever been brought to this area by an amateur company. Following its tremendous success, an official student group, the Operetta Guild, was formed. The group existed under this name until about 1971 when the title was changed to the University of Massachusetts Music Theatre Guild.

With Cole Porter's "Anything Goes" in 1948, the Operetta Guild began producing the modern musicals which have largely characterized its existence since. From 1936 to 1963, Operetta Guild's advisor and director of its productions was Doric Alviani of the Music Department. It was Alviani who kept abreast of which Broadway shows were soon to be released for amateur performances and six times snatched the first collegiate rights for the Operetta Guild in the 1950's.

In the 1950's the Guild also be-

gan doing off-campus performances sponsored by area alumni groups, such as the UMass Berkshire Alumni or the Franklin County or Springfield Alumni. Money earned by these performances went towards scholarships for UMass Students from these areas. Shows performed during the 1950's and 1960's included "The Student Prince" (1952), "Damn Yankees" (1959), "The Music Man" (1963), "Kiss Me Kate" (1965), and "Annie Get Your Gun" (1968).

Through mid-1969, Operetta Guild was a recognized Student Organization, under the jurisdiction of the Student Senate. Although its shows were generally well received by their audiences, at times they were great successes, profitwise, and at times they weren't. In the 1960's, Operetta Guild gradually fell into debt until 1969 when the UMass Fine Arts Council decided to help the group out by financing their productions. "Guys and Dolls", presented in the fall of 1969 was the first show performed under the auspices of the Fine Arts Council. The Operetta Guild continued to receive funding for four years, through its recent productions which 1975 graduates will remember, "Stop the World, I Want to Get Off" in the fall of 1971 and "Lock Up Your Daughters", "Company" and "Dames at Sea" in April of 1972, 1973, and 1974, respectively.

In the Spring 1974, faced with a



limited amount of funds, the Fine Arts Council had to cut back on the number of programs which they could support in the upcoming year. The Fine Arts Council told Music Theater Guild officers it no longer would be able to finance its productions. On the average, the Council had provided about \$3,000 for each show and lost about \$1,000 on each. At this time the Guild used to pay salaries to those people who held important production staff positions on a particular show, such as Director, Musical Director, Set, Lighting and Costume Designers, etc. While its shows earned about \$2,000 in ticket sales, the Guild never earned enough money to cover the estimated \$1,100 worth of salaries given which was what the Fine Arts Council lost each year. Had the salaries not been given, the Guild, on the average, would have either broken even or shown profit for its shows. However, this wasn't the case and the Council rightfully told Music Theater Guild it could no longer sustain such a continuing loss.

Faced with no funding prospects and the graduation in 1974 of many people who had been core leaders of the Guild, a couple of members were determined not to let Music Theater Guild die. New members were recruited, new officers elected, and last fall the group again became a Recognized Student Organization under the Student Senate. A new constitu-

tion was passed, including a provision for no more salaries to be paid to anyone. Everyone working on productions in any capacities would have to do so for their own interests, opportunities or to further personal theater education — not for money.

The group still needed to find funding with which to present a show and become financially independent with the profits earned. A

proposal was drawn up and members went to various campus groups to seek loans with which to fund a production this spring. Music Theater Guild received a total of \$1,600 in loans from six campus organizations which it gratefully acknowledges — Central Area Assembly, Commuter Assembly, Greek Council, Program Council, Southwest Assembly, Sylvan Assembly, and UMass Arts Council.



With these loans as a base, the Guild was able to obtain the rest of the money which it needed through anticipated ticket sales.

In 1975, the one hundredth anniversary of public performances of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, Music Theater Guild decided to present "Pirates of Penzance" for a variety of reasons. The main consideration was that there were

no royalties to be paid since the operetta was written in the 1890's. Also, the show requires a large cast which would allow many people to be involved with the production and hopefully, the Guild itself, afterwards.

"Pirates of Penzance" was an overwhelming success as the figure stated earlier shows. In terms of ticket sales, this show earned more money than any production in the Guild's history. All loans were paid back and Music Theater Guild earned enough to become a financially self-supporting organization for the first time. The Guild even received two donations of \$100 each while the production was still in rehearsal stages. With earnings, attendance and support from students and community as there has been this year, it appears the gloomy days for UMass Music Theater Guild are passed.





Fifteen thousand women go to the Everywoman's Center each year. What is it and why do they go? Local groups began action on some of their ideas in September 1972 at the University of Massachusetts with the founding of the Everywoman's Center. People from Continuing Education, Provost's Office, Student Affairs, and Administrative Services provoked this move in better opportunities for women. The Center's objective can be more precisely stated as: "We felt strongly that it must be our job to enable every woman to enter a community of support and encouragement; to challenge the foundations of sexism; to find meaningful work." The structure of the Center consists of various work groups, each of which is self-governed. The Center Group discusses those matters concerning everyone. The core of the Everywoman's Center is its work groups, because they are concerned with the needs of many of the women in the area. These work groups have taken into consideration the needs of women and created programs meeting the various needs. The Counseling Work Group consists of professional feminist counselors prepared to talk to any woman with a problem concerning roles and society. They help women to feel their self-worth and not to feel isolated from the world because they rejected the traditional role of women. The Counseling Group does not concentrate solely on the personal growth of the individual, but also on educational and career decision making. The Feminist Arts Program is a group of women determined to take action for the artistic expressions of women. They are presently publishing a bi-annual arts publication. A play production, poetry readings, a local women's art show, and the first National Woman's Poetry Festival in 1974 are some of the results of the program's work. The Employment for Women Work Group is ultimately designed to eliminate societal prejudices against the female. Specifically, they deal with work and educational problems. The Educational Alternatives Work Group is in response to the lack of educational course offerings to the woman. They create programs to fulfill the women's educational needs. Project Self and Everywoman's Rhetoric are only two of these programs currently offered through the Center.

The Poor Women's Task Force is designed to provide higher education for poor women who desire it. The Work Group is attempting to provide these women with a better chance to continue their education. The Center is trying to press the university and the welfare system into a greater awareness concerning the poor woman.



Every
Woman's
Center



Should Day Care?

After a long, hard struggle, student/parents of North Village Children's Center finally succeeded in becoming part of the University Child Care System in September, 1974 — thinking that this would mean somewhat smooth sailing from thereon in. However, they are finding that they are still struggling and that in some ways the road is rougher.

An interviewer asks the Center's director, "How does it feel to finally be a recognized part of the University?"

The director develops a contorted face.

"Well," she says, "if we weren't, I wouldn't have to go to so many meetings (frown). Do you know that when we have a parents' meeting here at the Center, whatever has to be decided, gets decided in ten minutes? At Whitmore, it's like the round vs. the square vs. the oblong table. It takes four weeks to decide whether to use the word 'coordinate', 'collocate', 'regulate', how about 'procrastinate'?"

ate?"

"And the forms! You wouldn't believe the forms! Fill out this. Fill out that. And by the way the deadline is 8 a.m. tomorrow. Meanwhile, it's 5 o'clock tonight."

"Well, at least the Center is in a better financial state now, isn't it?"

"Well, it's better than it was. But it's by no means as good as it could be, or rather, ought to be. Did you know the University of Massachusetts has us budgeted for rent next year? And Dr. Gage says we won't be getting any more money than we received this year. Rent hasn't been an expense this year. Meanwhile, the costs of supplies and equipment are going up. The price of food is going up. Parent fees are going up. Everything but UMass funds are going up!"

"I saw some ads up for a benefit puppet show for the Center. Are you trying to raise funds for next year?"

"Next year! Are you kidding? Try this summer!"

"You're not getting funded this

summer?"

"Are you kidding? We're not getting enough funds for next year, never mind the summer! We're raising it ourselves. The money, that is. Maybe we'll even raise the summer! As it is we're raising the roof. No seriously, we've had tag sales and bake sales and kids' art sales. We're giving a puppet show and holding a crafts auction, a merchants auction and we've been making proposals to just about every organization we can think of. Hey, can I put in a plug here?"

"Sure."

"Thank you members of the Graduate Student Senate, the Veterans' Coalition, the Commuter Assembly, and maybe the Undergraduate Student Senate, if they help, too. So far we've received \$600 from the aforementioned."

"How much more do you have to go?"

"Oh, about \$800. We'll do it. We're a very determined, high energy group, you know."



our own office with a coordinator — someone to manage us all. But I don't really want to talk about this: I could go on and on. Would you like to know something about our program?"

"I have this program description you gave me. Arrival — 8:30, Free play — 8:45, Indoor work period — 9:00 . . ."

"That's a description of a kind of model day. We vary with moods and interests to a certain degree. If it's a beautiful day like today, we'll go out and take a walk for awhile. We also have a fair amount of field trips. Sometimes we even have movies."

"What is the school's philosophy?"

"Why don't you ask me our objectives? Philosophy scares me. The word, that is. Briefly, we strive to encourage the children to think positively, to respect themselves, to be creative, to be curious, to experiment, to cooperate. You know, all the good things. What we really have here is a lot

of parent involvement and concern. Staff involvement and concern. Lots of positive energy everywhere, lots of love. A real sense of community. That is not to say we don't have our problems. We do. And we work on them."

"Well, listen, I have to go and help prepare snack. (background voices chorus, 'It's snack time!') Children appear from everywhere.) Why don't you interview Kiki, and get a child's opinion?"

"Hi!" says the interviewer. "You come to school here a lot don't you?"

"Yes," replies Kiki, age 3.

"Why?"

"Because on school days my mother wants to take me here."

"Do you like it here?"

"Yes."

"Why?"

"Because I like to play with the children."

"What do you like to do here?"

"Make a picture for my mother . . . pause . . . and cookies. I like to make cookies."

"I hear the Office for Commuter Affairs will shortly be defunct. Aren't you part of that office?"

"My, you're up on the latest news on Day Care. Yes, we're under that office. It's our umbrella, being blown away, so to speak. And we don't know what office we'll be under next year. Probably somewhere in Student Affairs. By the way, no one in Student Affairs wants us. We're pushing for an office directly under the Chancellor. There are five child care centers on campus. Six, if you include Skinner, although that's a lab school. And no office to manage them. What's really needed is

Sha
Na
Na!





People's Market



How can you get cheaply priced grains, fresh fruit and vegetables, cheeses, milk, eggs, yogurt, bread, canned goods, and dry goods? While starting a farm of your own might result in some of these, a more feasible solution is to do your shopping at the People's Market. If you are stuck on campus and must rely on campus food outlets, if you are disgusted with the high prices the local supermarkets are charging, and if you would rather see money going to students as opposed to large conglomerates, you should check into People's Market.

What makes People's Market so special? It's a student-run cooperative that is basically non-profit and differs from the traditional cooperative because everyone in the UMass community is a member. It is located on the main floor of the Student Union. There

are thirteen paid student employees, each of whom is in charge of a different department, along with a coordinator (the only non-student employee). There is no hierarchy and decisions are made collectively. Each person is responsible for ordering merchandise for his department, but the pricing and shelving is done collectively.



Although they are paid, each contributes much additional non-paid working time. There are also some volunteers. This year, the Agricultural Fraternity, Alpha Zeta, included as part of its pledge a promise that members would volunteer working time at the People's Market. Volunteers are always welcome since there is never lack of work. The prices of the People's Market are not as low as might seem possible, since it orders smaller quantities than do the local supermarkets. Students don't seem to be as apt to shoplift from there as from supermarkets. In fact, many contributions are made to the "Munchy Box" when students eat some nuts or grains while they shop. A place that is so easily accessible, has low prices, provides satisfying work for some students, and benefits the UMass community should not be overlooked.



Getting Away
From It All





"Put your feet out!" shouts the jump master, pointing to a sorry-looking piece of two-by-four jutting out from the plane. You numbly comply.

"Now get out!" he yells over the noise of the wind and the engine. With some maneuvering you stand outside the Cessna, holding on to the wing strut where the paint has been worn thin from the death grip of hundreds of other students. You look down, and then straight ahead again, very quickly because it's the first time you have stood somewhere with 2800 feet of nothing below you, and you're not sure you care for the view.

"Go!," and a hand slaps you hard on the leg, and you think, "Me?!!!" Even as you reflexively release the plane and everything secure you've ever known, you think "What the hell am I doing here; my God, this feels wierd." Maybe you remember

to count like they told you to on the ground, and if you do you feel a jerk through your body just as you reach "Six ..." and you know you're chute has opened and you're safe and you're not going to die after all. Now all you have to do is hang in the air for two minutes, enjoying the view and trying to maneuver to the target until you hit the ground with a thud and crumble into a ball. You jump up, pack the chute, shout to everybody how good it was, and ask when you can do it again. The adrenalin slowly evaporates from your system and you know you've just experienced the second best feeling in the world.

For over ten years the UMass Sport Parachute Club has been throwing people out of airplanes for the first time, and providing facilities, instruction and equipment for those who decide to continue in the sport. Conduct-

ing ground school classes on campus during the week, the club centers its activities on weekends at Turner's Falls Airport.

On any good weather Saturday or Sunday, airborne UMies can be found hanging around at the airport, anxious to spend their last ten bucks on an experience that lasts, at best, 3 minutes.

Established and equipped by a grant from RSO, the club has been self-sufficient, depending upon dues and instruction fees to provide the least expensive jumping available in New England.

The club sends jumpers to the National Collegiate Competition every November, and members compete informally with other clubs and jumpers throughout the area during the year.

Fun n' Games



Over 8200 students and faculty members participated in the various individual and team sports offered by the Intramural Department. Touch football, basketball, and softball were the most popular of the men's sports, while most women picked softball.

Tau Epsilon Phi won the campus football championship for the third year in a row, while Beta Kappa Phi captured the softball and soccer trophies. In the women's categories, "Squad" captured the touch football crown; the "Banana Boats" reigned in volleyball; the "Swishers" won, appropriately enough, the basketball title; "All or Nothing" were softball champs; and "BSL" kicked their way to the top in soccer.

The men's basketball crown went to the "Bongers", who subsequently played and defeated the intramural champs from the University of New Hampshire. Phi Sigma Kappa was the best in volleyball, and Phi Mu Delta took home the wrestling trophies.

The JQA Plumpers were awarded the Chancellor's Cup (outstanding residential area team) and the Ruth Totman Trophy (All-Campus Champions).

The Buckeyes won the Provost's Cup (outstanding independent team) and the Stephen Davis Trophy (Men's All-Campus Champs).

The Olympus Cup went to Phi Mu Delta, the outstanding fraternity team; Sigma Alpha Mu received the Athenian Cup as the outstanding sorority team.

The men's Chancellor's Cup went to the Washington Terrors and the women's Provost's Cup was won by the Pumas.





WELCOME
ABOARD

Cross
Town
Traffic





Asian-American Students

A Doonesbury cartoon in the *Boston Globe* illustrated perfectly what most of the UMass community knows about Asians. It showed a foreign Chinese student eating sukiyaki (a Japanese dish) in the dining commons with a friend. Another student sitting across from them complimented the Chinese student by saying, "Chinese are great cooks. I love sukiyaki."

The reaction from the Chinese student was, "Sukiyaki is Japanese, not Chinese."

The American student replied with a puzzled look, "Boy, the Chinese are really good cooks. I love sukiyaki."

The poor Chinese student buried his head in his hands in frustration.

Probably every single Asian student has had a similar experience. Not only do Asian students feel it, but Asian student groups feel it, too. The Chinese Student Association, the Japan-America Club, and the Asian-American Students Association are all different groups with different purposes. They are not interchangeable!

The Chinese Student Association was founded by foreign Chinese students in 1964 to "encourage and promote academic achievements and to harmonize social lives on campus and in the community".

The CSA is mostly a social group where Chinese foreign students, a few Chinese-Americans and other people interested in the Chinese people and culture, can



get together for parties, picnics, etc. The group sponsors events like China Nite, movies about Taiwan and Chinese traditions and the International Fair. Most of their business is conducted in Mandarin. Sometimes English is used for their meetings if there are enough people present who do not speak Mandarin.

The Japan-America Club did not start with foreign Asian students founding it, but with first-year Japanese language students, in 1972, who wanted an opportunity to meet foreign Japanese students. It is more academically oriented than the Chinese Student Association.

The goals of the Japan-America Club include: "The promotion of a cultural interchange between Japan and America; the organization tries to provide extra-curricular activities and study about Japanese arts, traditions, culture, and politics." Their business meetings are conducted in English. The Japan-America Club often sponsors Japanese movies on campus and takes part in the International Fair and similar events.

The Asian-American Students

Association was conceived by Asian-American students in 1973 and immediately ran into problems. The Student Senate, along with many on campus, appeared to be very confused on the necessity for an Asian-American group focused on the needs of these students when there were foreign Asian groups like the two before-mentioned.

The Asian-American Students Association's goals are quite different than the other groups: "to provide deeper understanding of cultural aspects to the community; to facilitate the development of Asian-American studies; to strive for an equal representation in student government; to facilitate social activities within the Asian-American community; to provide a sense of unity."

The club is more "Asian in America" oriented than either of the other Asian groups and has cooperated with WFCR and WMUA to produce radio shows about Asian Americans and Asian immigrants, their history, and continuing problems in American society. It has parties, a newsletter and cooperates with those who try



to recruit and/or understand Asian students.

Relationships among the three groups are loose, with the relationship between the Chinese Student Association and the Asian-American Student Association probably closer than between the latter and the Japan-American Club.

Of importance, not only to Asian-American students at the University, but to all Asian-American students in New England, was the Conference of New England Asian-American Students. The conference convened from December 4 to December 8, 1974, and was held in the Five College Community. This was the first conference involving Asian-American student concerns ever to be held in Western Massachusetts.

The life of Asian-American communities like Boston's and New York's Chinatowns and the lives and concerns of Asian-American students, though isolated, and in many regards, insulated from one another, are simply different levels of what can be termed, a common Asian-American experience. For what unites them is ultimately more real than what seemingly sets them apart, the fact that both groups as Asian-Americans have been forced to endure their roles in the drama which is the American racial experience, means more by the time they sit with each other, than their particular station and style of life. This question of a common experience, whether experience, which is largely a private and speechless affair, can in any way be called common — in any sense of the word — leads eventually into an examination of the history of Asians in America.

One has only to open the door to Asian-American history before one is made aware of the unknown thousands dead, of the forgotten Chinese and Japanese and Korean

and Pilipino immigrants who came here believing that America would embrace their huddled masses and allow them to breathe free. Instead, what awaited them was the exploitation of their labor by those who called it cheap, while using it to build the western railways of this country; debasement of their humanity by those who called it heathen, in order to feed political sentiment of the times; finally, their eventual exclusion from, and by, a country without a conscience, who to this day would judge them foreign. The wartime incarceration of 110,000 Japanese Americans, two thirds of whom were American born, but nevertheless were seen as the enemy, firmly attests to this bitter truth.

The Asian-American student who stands isolated in his environment of the mind, as well as the Asian-American who stands equally isolated — and powerless — in the world which is the Asian community, share the history of generations before them, the struggle to have their roots and their voices accepted — as Native. The crisis of Identity and the struggle for Human Rights are different levels of the same pursuit; begun over one hundred and twenty-five years ago, it is based on a Vision of a better world, that, for better or worse, is rooted hopelessly in America. This vision sees a day when the entire drama of racism in America stands of its final curtain; for then, as now, no one in America escapes its effects and everyone in America needs to bear some responsibility for seeing that things turn out alright in the end.

The Conference of New England Asian-American Students enabled the conference participants to discuss problems facing Asian-American students, as well as members of society and come to some conclusions concerning their lives in America.

Chinese Students Association



In this realistic world, man cannot live by himself alone. He needs company that he can depend on. He needs friends that will share his joys and sorrows. It is one's friends' existence that make one feel secure. If you do not believe it, just try to imagine the stress and psychological terror that one will experience when one's friends disappear from one's life until one is all alone.

The establishment of the Chinese Student Association in UMass was primarily based on the realization of the importance of the relationship between Chinese and American students and among fellow Chinese students. This group is the

most crucial doctrine of survival for foreign students anywhere.

Its members include Chinese faculty, graduate and undergraduates who are Chinese-Americans or just anyone interested in the Chinese culture. Its members include a wide spectrum of nations.

Representing the Chinese students and introducing our culture to the rest of the community are the main responsibilities of the Association and its members. The International Fair and China Night are two of the Association's main events of the year with the theme of introducing the gem of Chinese culture to the rest of the community.

In an effort to promote friendship among its members, the Association publishes a member's directory every year and elects its officials every year.

The Chinese Students Association is very active and has served a definite purpose at the University. Also, its members are enthusiastic, and have made it one of the most successful foreign students associations.

Among certain members communication is minimal or almost none. These members just withdraw from or even avoid, the rest. But who is to blame? Nobody comes here to the Association with the sole purpose of devoting themselves to a student organization.



were very interesting. There's always a few servicemen who were stationed in Japan and say, "I was stationed near so and so. Do you know where it is? Beautiful country, I'd like to go back."

Sometimes people stop and look at a display of Japanese money and ask "How much is a yen worth compared to a dollar?". Or they look at some Japanese stamps and say, "Those flowers on the stamp are lovely."

The children are the most fun to talk with. Most kids looked at the slides, opened and shut a fan a few times and giggled at some pictures that they thought were funny. And then, as they turned to go, they would spot the abacus. "Do you know how to use that?" they would ask me. I had to admit to them that I didn't, stumped again!

We had our displays of Aikido, rice-pounding and calligraphy and, as always, some problems. The rice-pounding went fine; there was plenty to make "mochi", a rice cake. Calligraphy went okay most of the time; what can you do but spill ink anyway? But in Aikido, we had the plague of sliding mats. They were not held down in any manner, so every few minutes we were straightening them out.

An Australian woman came over to talk to us. She expressed astonishment at the ignorance of some Americans. Not because they don't know Australia's history or geography, but, "They want to know if we speak English. What else would we speak?"

People might learn a few things by talking to citizens of foreign countries at the International Fair and catching a glimpse of the culture offered by each country.



The International Fair is one of few opportunities to have a glimpse of different aspects of a variety of cultures represented on campus. This is how one student who participated in the Fair and is a member of the Japan-America Club saw the Fair this year.

People really seem to be attracted by everyday things; I think most people were attracted to our table by the slides of Japan. Scenes of street festivals with people in gay kimonos, the tea ceremony, the Doll Festival ("the" holiday for young Japanese girls), temples and gardens are some of the most popular sights.

The people who came to talk to us behind the table at the Fair

Peoples Liberation Week



Sonia Sanchez, reading her poetry.



Brother Big Black of Attica Now.



Ron Ingram Concert Choir.



Mrs. Shirley DuBois and Mrs. Radwa Ashour viewing and exhibit depicting U.S. Concentration Camps for Japanese-Americans during WWII.

From May 1-4, Peoples Liberation Week was presented to the Community. Yet PLW was really an organizing process which represented months of work and involved many people. The "PLW" idea first came about as a response to the need for a time, place and process whereby people involved in different aspects of the progressive movement could come together and share in their work and accomplishments.

It was perhaps particularly appropriate that PLW should take place in Southwest as it reflected the stated goals of that Residential College in terms of combatting various forms of oppression. Peoples Liberation Week was not so much a model for social change but rather it was meant to exemplify the necessary prerequisite for any such model or effective activity, addressing itself primarily to the following:

— Lack of communication and/or sense of unity at a time when it is crucial that we join forces in the

struggle to combat poverty, exploitation, racism, national chauvinism, political and cultural repression, and imperialism.

— Need for universal education, pride and respect in/for the various cultural roots of the people — all peoples — living in North America.

— Imperative: an international perspective — the building of internationalist attitude and state of mind with regard to the struggles of the world's peoples for freedom, self-determination, justice and equality.

— That people begin to make the connections with what's really happening around us and in our world: Attica is all of us, Chile is all of us, Vietnam is all of us . . . the oppression of any person or peoples is for all of us to struggle against.

Peoples Liberation Week involved art, dance performances, films, thirty workshops ranging from "Organizing the Unemployed" to "Third World Youth

and the Juvenile Justice System" to "Asian Nations" to "Student Unionization" to "The Revolutionary Struggle in Chile" to "African Liberation" and many more. The many speakers included Attica Brother Big Black, Dennis Cassin of the Official Irish Republican Army and Nguyen Huu An from the liberated Republic of Vietnam. There were poetry readings, slide shows, a benefit for U.S. political prisoners, a lot of music, a tribute to International Workers Day, and Expo-Cuba, an exhibit.

Peoples Liberation Week was intended to foster increased communication, mutual respect, and appreciation for cultural and racial identity and to share with the community the humanitarian and revolutionary achievements of the people — a collective statement of our community reflecting the strength, beauty, and unity which emanate from the ongoing and world-wide struggles for the liberation from oppression of any people by another.



Symposium on Political Prisoners in the U.S. with Mary Kaufman, lawyer and prosecutor at the Nurnberg Trials, Rowena Pierce of the National Alliance against Racist and Political Repression, Johnnetta Cole, Moderator, and Lennox Hynes, Chairperson of the National Black Lawyer's Guild.



Nguyen Huu An of Vietnam.



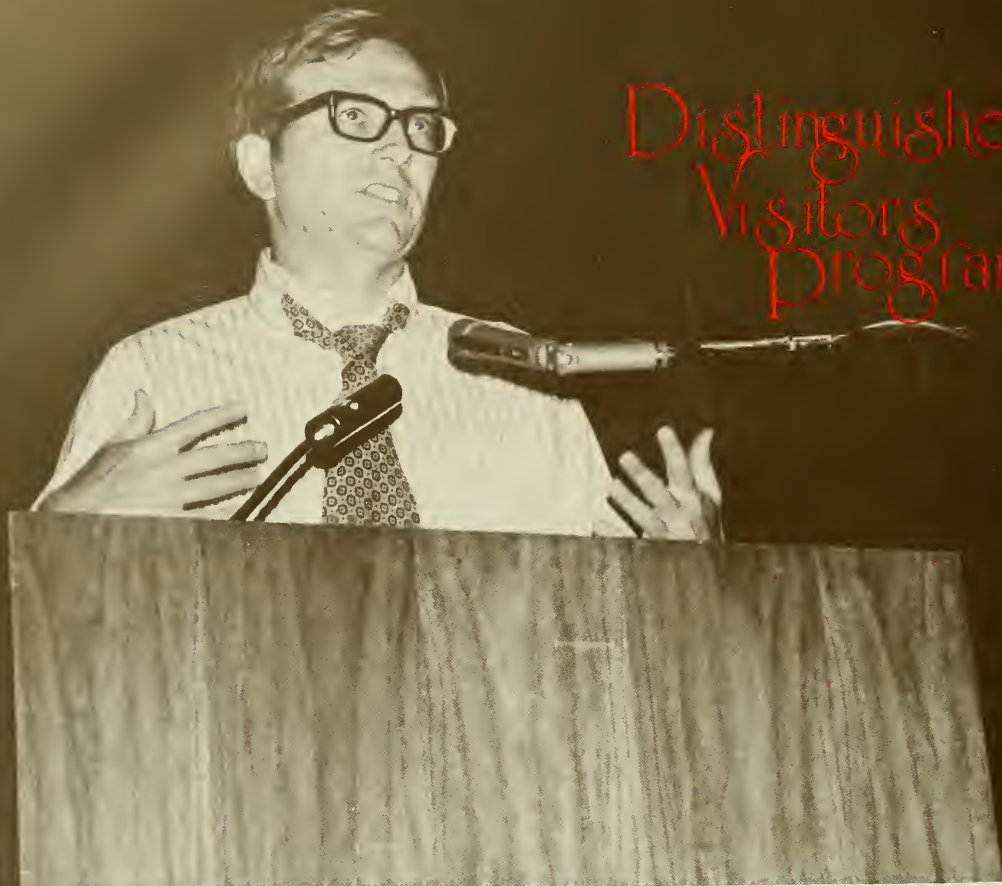
The burning of one of the notorious Tiger Cages of South Vietnam, in a symbolic gesture of celebration for the victory of the People of Vietnam.



International Solidarity — PLW General Assembly.



Distinguished Visitors Program



A new breed of heroes emerged from the Watergate era, the investigative reporter.

So Seymour Hersh, the famed Pulitzer Prize reporter for the *New York Times*, was a fitting person to lecture as the year's first distinguished speaker of the Distinguished Visitors Program (DVP).

Hersh is probably best known by the public for uncovering the unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam and the My Lai Massacre. But Si Hersh is no 7-11 reporter like Jimmy Olsen. His peers regard him as the best investigative reporter in town who sniffs out stories with an economy of ink and follows his lead to the end with good-humored persistence.

"It is a curious paradox we reporters have. The closer the friend in the Camp David press corps, the more story he will tell you. But he is strictly dis-

But Hersh hinted that the press does not destroy enough. "I still want to know what happened in the oil crisis. The press really blew it."

But the front page story in early September was not the oil crisis, rather the pardoning of former President Richard Nixon by President Gerald Ford. Hersh said Ford's actions were politically motivated, a "shrewd move". Said the Washington reporter, "He was going to do it eventually," and "I don't think it will be a factor in the elections this year and that is what he wanted."

There were, of course, many Watergate questions from the audience. "My version of Watergate," he said, "is to be skeptical of everyone in power ... Watergate is a fun story."

Hersh, actually was a last-minute fill-in for *Washington Post* reporter Carl Bernstein, one half of the famous Woodward and Bernstein duo. Unlike

that pair, Hersh said, he is troubled "about writing things about Grand Juries."

Unknown to his audience, Hersh, at that moment, already knew of the CIA's cloak and dagger affair involving the recovery attempt of the sunken Russian sub. He did not file the story then because, he later said, his information was somewhat skimpy and he did not want to interfere with what the big brass in Washington told him was an operation very important to the nation's security.

The *Los Angeles Times* broke the story a few months later, with many inaccuracies. But Si Hersh filed the most accurate account of the episode, further winning the admiration of his colleagues.

From political reporting to cartoons.

In early October, before a packed audience, National Lampoon Cartoonist Vaughn Bode gave a "cartoon Con-



per" and slide show as the next DVP lecturer.

Bode had earlier told *Collegian* cartoonists Kris Jackson and Don McGilvray that this is the Bronze age of comics and that the Golden Age would arrive in another 10 years.

On his cartooning approach, Bode said: "I invented a new cartooning format which I tried to get patented in which the balloons are completely outside the panels. I got all these balloons and panels printed up and I just pull them out of my big box. First, I write out the script, then I write the dialogue in the balloons, then I do the sketches in the panels themselves and I do them one at a time so that I don't get distracted by the panel beside the one I am working on."

"Then I past all the balloons and panels down on a light board and lay a sheet of three-ply Strathmore board over it, and the light coming up through casts a shadow which I just trace over with my felt-tips. I've used nothing but felt-tip markers, by the way, since 1966, although I use a rapidograph for touching up."

For Bode, as with many other DVP lecturers, there was an interview on the campus radio station, WMUA. "I just want to say," said an early caller, "that little story you read on the air a few minutes ago was as sexist as Hell!"

Answered Bode, "Well look, I gotta be me." In the background McGilvray and Jackson started singing the chorus to "I've gotta be me."

Bode was in Umieland.

Angela Davis was the highlight of the year. Outside the Student Union Ballroom students were tightly packed waiting to hear Angela Davis and her

speech entitled "What is Socialism?"

The doors did not open until a short while before Davis took the podium: security was tight and the police wanted no lunatics planting bombs in the Ballroom.

"Racism is built into the capitalist system," she said. "We need a real movement. A movement where White



People must understand that they must stand with and behind Black workers. Beating racism is a precondition for Socialism in this country."

Davis, a former philosophy department faculty member at UCLA, said that Socialism is not just a set of theories that were developed by Marx and Lenin, but that Socialism is real and concrete. "Socialism is free education. It is not having to pay \$4,000 a year just because you want to learn. Socialism is not having to worry about how I'm going to pay the doctor before you go to the hospital. Socialism is free child care. Not only universal child care, but free child care because under Socialism the society itself feels responsible for the development of human beings there and the care of children there."

"It is society's, it is all of our responsibility to see that our children are able to grow up in a clean and healthy environment. That's what Socialism is all about. Socialism is not unemployment! You talk about the inflationary spiral in this country. There's not only inflation here, but there's inflation in West Germany, Italy, France and in Switzerland."

Davis praised the Soviet Union and Cuba. "In Cuba they have these mansions where the rich used to live. After the revolution when the rich fled, these mansions were converted into dormitories for students, hospitals, and day-care centers . . . The CIA invaded Cuba and the people of Cuba defeated them."

She said families like the Rockefellers are, more than anyone else in history, responsible for misery and death. "No family should be allowed to capitalize on such wealth."

More than 1500 students heard Davis say that something is wrong in the U.S. "Just last week in Los Angeles 420,000 gallons of milk was dumped down the sewer . . . But then if you go to the Black community of Los Angeles, or you go into East Los Angeles into the Chicano community, you will see children, you will see babies that



do not have enough milk, who do not have enough food, yet the dairy industry dumps 420,000 gallons of milk up. That could not happen in Cuba, because that could not happen with Socialism."

Reaction from students, as with most issues, was mixed. Some

complained she overlooked the evils in Cuba and the Soviet Union, painting a distorted picture. Others countered saying that the American press has not given a true picture of life under Socialism.

Whatever their political views,



most agreed that Angela Davis is an extraordinary individual.

If you had to make a list of three people most identified with the anti-Vietnam war movement, Daniel Ellsberg would probably be on it.

So it was no surprise that he, like Angela Davis, drew a heavy crowd when he spoke here in early November. "The illegal acts of the Nixon Administration to cover up the war is what brought the Nixon Administration down," he said.

Ellsberg, who was responsible for releasing the Pentagon Papers in 1971 but later acquitted when the government illegally broke into his psychiatrist's office, said antiwar demonstrations saved hundreds of thousands of lives.

He compared the Pentagon Papers to the White House Watergate tapes saying "In both cases, the Pentagon Papers and the Tapes, what you saw were people conspiring and people planning lies." He had said at an earlier press conference that "the public is now demanding more information from their congressmen and this is healthy for a democracy. Watergate lowered the public's tolerance for lying."

He closed his speech with a bit of accurate prophecy: "The chance of ending this war right now is better than it was before. Watergate and the economy has made foreign aid to Vietnam more vulnerable in Congress."

Ellsberg left the Student Union Ballroom to a standing ovation from the capacity crowd.

The plight of the American Indian is a top concern for many students here. So many students were on hand to hear Dennis Banks, a leader of the American Indian Movement and Wounded Knee participant.

"Wounded Knee will go down in history as the most significant event in Indian history," he told the audience. "It is too late to turn back now, and we can only push forward by whatever means necessary. To do less would mean 200 more years of poverty, lies, deprivation and misery."

Banks said the failure to honor "every treaty" can only result in a major war between Indians and the U.S. government.

Since 1832 when American Indians were in control of 105 million acres of land, he said, 55 million acres have been taken from them. "The time for the American government to recognize and honor its treaties with Indian people is

long overdue."

He said all of the basic human rights guaranteed in the Constitution have been denied to Indians.

Putting together a group of distinguished speakers is no easy matter, says publicity chairperson Barbara Sobocinski, '75. The 20 or so students working for DVP first solicit suggestions from the student body and try to personally contact every suggested speaker.

The group, she says, then selects those persons they wish to speak. "This was a political year for us," Sobocinski says. "A lot of people were available."

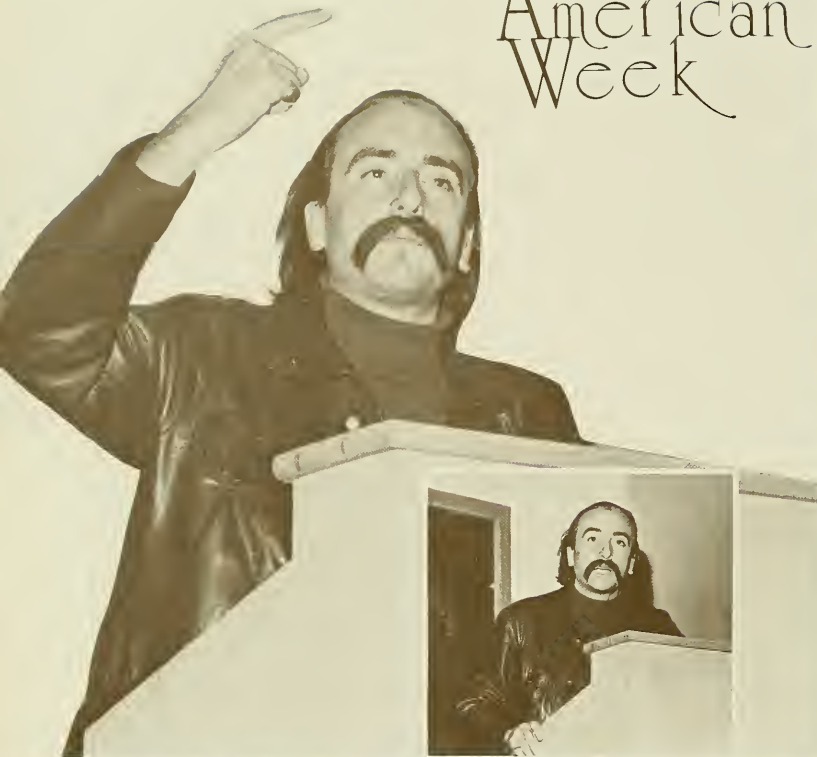
She says the committee tries to choose a politically well-rounded group of speakers. Some students, however, complained that the speakers were all left-wing. Sobocinski says this is so because the majority of students here are left-wing.

When a speaker is contracted, it is for one full day. Press conferences are scheduled with the various media on campus, classes with the guest speaker are arranged, and hopefully the speakers will eat with the students, (only Dennis Banks refused this, Sobocinski said).

Each student contributes about \$1.50 to the DVP at the start of each year through the activity tax. This year's highest paid speaker, Sobocinski said, was Angela Davis who earned \$2,500.



Latin American Week



The *Ahora* organization was the sponsor of the Latin American week that took place on the University of Massachusetts' campus between March 14 and March 19. The idea of a close solidarity among our Latin American countries was the originating force, (as we have one struggle in common: the liberation from North American imperialism and exploitation and cultural identities against Yankee imperialism. Although the *Ahora* organization demands recognition of these sentiments, they are today regarded from the street corners in Latin America and are treated as barbaric by the common culture. But in our country...

The week ended with a large gathering and procession of the American people. Workers' Party, students, and labor — for the first time in the history of the United States —

day. Coral stressed how the Popular movements are being harassed and terrorized by what he called "a desperate form of repression" from the "bourgeoisie." The national oligarchies in Latin America, backed by United States imperialism, have established forms of repression against the growing progressive movements. He emphasized the importance of the oppressed groups like the chicanos and Puerto Rican as important forces struggling within the United States against a common enemy. He was impressed with many of these groups and their organizations fighting against both exploitation and cultural assimilation. Juan Carlos Coral finished his speech with a note of optimism, as he sees a struggle with dedicated people and a weak system (capitalism) that does not "convince any more."

If Juan Carlos Coral exposed the

Latin American reality as an oppressed group of people struggling for survival, in what could be called a "political speech" — Ernesto Luis and Jose Nogueras, two "cantores" from Puerto Rico — exposed the same reality but this time in the form of music. They represent the new song, music that is related directly to the social reality. They see themselves as workers, (a Socialist concept), workers that have a goal in life: the resistance or fight against the socio-economic cultural invasion of yankee imperialism. The emphasis of these new singers is to identify themselves with the socialist struggle — to work for the people and to represent their emotions



as oppressed human beings.

The Cuban documentary, "Bay of Pigs", came in the middle of the Latin American week. With a superb technique, the director, Herrera, was able to present us a documentary about the historical event in Cuba when the United States government, under the Presidency of John F. Kennedy, invaded the Bay of Pigs in a futile intent to destroy the Revolution.

"Como estas Puerto Rico?" introduced the theatre genre. The world that this theatre presented to us was the one that is always ignored because it raises problems of conscience: the life of the ex-

ploited and the elements that make up that exploitation represented by the police, the landowners, the politicians, an immigration agent, etc. Guasahara, is a student group from New York that has decided to denounce the capitalist system in a spontaneous form, where improvisation plays the important role, and where the goal is to arouse the people's conscience against injustice and repression.

Last but not least, the symposium on women that gave an end to the cultural activities. The em-

phasis in this symposium was the struggle of third world women against the limitations imposed by the system not only against women, but against people in general. The differences of women in a socialist society and a capitalist one was given with Cuba as an example of women struggling vis with men for the same cause.

The week ended Saturday with a dance in which Orquesta Latina performed Latin American music.

A black and white portrait of Saul Efriam Perimutter, a man with dark, curly hair, a mustache, and glasses. He is wearing a light-colored sweater over a collared shirt. The portrait is the upper half of the page.

Saul

Hillel, the Jewish Student Organization on campus, has become more beneficial to the UMass community, with the recent introduction of Saul Efriam Perimutter. Rabbi Perimutter is a graduate of the Reconstructionist Rabbinical School in Philadelphia. Since last September, he has been working in conjunction with Hillel members, and has started to bring about a change in Hillel. He found it essential to deal with students, not in an official capacity, but as an individual related in Jewish affairs and to dealing with people.

Saul, as he prefers to be called,

became a rabbi through his desire to increase his Jewish knowledge. He found, after spending a year in Israel, that he wanted to learn more about Judaism, which led to his enrollment in rabbinical school. He specifically chose the Reconstructionist school because he was impressed by the fact "that they didn't lay anything on me I didn't want, they were open and realistic." While in school, he served as youth director at Elkins Park, a local temple, where he decided he enjoyed informal dealings with people, rather than surmoning at them. "I didn't want to

work in any one synagogue movement. Synagogues are valuable institutions, yet they can be a detriment to Jewish society by separating Jews into Orthodox, Conservative and Reform congregations. They institutionalize that separation, and I think we have much more in common than the few things that divide us. I would rather work in a setting that is open and equal to all Jews; Orthodox, Atheist, Zionist or Bundist."

As rabbi and director of Hillel, Saul sees his role as being responsive to the needs of all students interested in some aspect of Ju-



many non-Jewish people.

The Hillel rabbi is not a faculty member. He is appointed by the National B'nai Brith office in Washington, D.C., and is approved by local Hillel members. His salary, as well as that of his part time assistant (Nancy Piccus), is paid by the National foundation. Money utilized in Hillel functions comes from student dues, contributions, and the local Jewish community.

Hillel was originally founded to meet the needs of Jewish students on college campuses. Named after Rabbi Hillel of the Mishnah, who was known for his gentleness, understanding and flexibility, the organization attempts to propagate these ideals.

Over the years, Hillel has expanded to meet growing needs. Under Saul's direction, many new programs have been added to the already existing ones. Hillel now provides social, cultural, educational and religious programming, as well as programs for the expansion of Jewish awareness. Events sponsored include film presentations, guest speakers, Judaic studies courses, and the establishment of a kosher kitchen. Hillel also maintains a lending library which contains books on various aspects of Judaism.

Saul's personality transcends his job as a rabbi. He creates an atmosphere of understanding. In dealing with personal traumas, he is sincerely intent on helping to solve that person's problem. He is approachable from many levels, and is equally as giving. Whether it is counseling, conducting services, involvement with vital community issues, or just lending a compassionate ear, Saul is qualified in all these areas.

These are his strengths that give him the impetus to carry out his goal. This goal is in part an education — to destroy the myth that Hillel is only for certain Jews and not for others, and to instruct others that Hillel can in fact be the key that unlocks the door to understanding themselves, their heritage, their Jewishness, and the realization of their ideals.

daism. He finds the diversification of his job most satisfying. "I really enjoy my work because it allows me to live Judaism as a whole way of life. I don't view myself as the rabbi of only those who pay Hillel dues. My dealings involve me with students from all religious backgrounds."

The limitations which confront him include the lack of time in which to expand his activities and partake in more functions outside of Hillel. In his opinion, his time does not allow him to deal adequately with the needs of 3,000 Jewish people on campus, along with



There are various misrepresentation and falsifications concerning the culture of African people. Very few people have been fortunate enough to acquire a realistic knowledge of what it truly entails. Kwaku Ananse's Web is a company recently established in Amherst with the purpose of communicating the true culture of the African people.

On April 13 it presented its first function, "A Day of African Culture", at the New Africa House Cultural Center. The day was officially opened by Chief Nana Kobina Nkotska with the pouring of libations to our ancestors, calling for unity, fertility in woman and potency in man. Brother Nkotska then gave a talk on African Culture emphasizing the values inherent in the culture.

The festivities continued with music and dance by an African Drum and Dance Ensemble from New York City, while all enjoyed the array of African foods that were served. The day also marked the opening of an exhibition of African crafts, clothing, musical instruments, and various other artifacts, portraying the artistic workmanship of the African people.







WMUA, 91.1 in Amherst's radio spectrum beams beyond the campus community. With 1,000 watts of power, the listening area of the student-operated radio station ranges from Southern Vermont to Northern Connecticut, and westward through the Berkshires. However, it is the people that keep WMUA going and make it the great station it is.

"WMUA, in the past year has expanded its news and public affairs programming in order to become more responsive and reflective voice of both UMass and the outside communities," said sta-

tion Manager Marc Berman. We strive to present non racist and non sexist programming both in news and in music."

New public affairs programming included a weekly prison show, "Barbed Wire"; and the biweekly "Pacifica," politically oriented documentaries.

This year there were more women announcers at WMUA than ever before. "The Women's Show," still produced weekly, attempted to join progressive people's music with relevant information and interviews about people's struggles for freedom. The pro-

gram was expanded this year and presented some special features with Robin Jacobsen as Women's Affairs Director.

Continuing on the radio's log were "Focus," a program centering on local politics; "Off the Hook," a talk show with guest commentators; "We the People," a feature presenting people's struggles, and "Gay Break," an in-depth analysis of the problems of gay people in society.

Programs presenting a combination of music, news and public affairs were "UJammaDrum," the Black Mass Communication Pro-



ject, featured daily; "The Latin Show"; and "Zamir," an Israeli broadcast.

Regularly featured programming included "Original Stardust," an old rock and roll show, produced by Steve Berkowitz; "Blues-bag"; "Pioneer Valley Jamboree," country-western and bluegrass music with producer Marc Berman; "Jubilant Jazz"; and a classical show.

New daily services to the public were "High Tides," an astrological forecast with Jeff Jawer; "Band-board," a listing of musical entertainment in the area; and "The

River Valley Almanac," a calendar of events for the Pioneer Valley.

In addition to seven newscasts per day was a weekly alternative news feature, "The Sunday News Collective." Exclusive interviews with leaders of the American Indian Movement, Clyde Bellecourt and Floyd Westerman, and other special presentations and documentaries highlighted this show.

The public affairs and news team at the station were awarded the UPI's first prize for broadcasting excellence in small station documentaries. "Breadbasket," is a thirty-five minute recording about

the life of the grain belt farmer focusing on Lyndon, Kansas. The documentary was written and produced by Marc Berman and Program Director Scott Bacherman, and narrated by Charles Pellett.

WMUA continued as the voice of UMass sports under direction of Russ Small and Larry Convo.

"People's tastes are changing," said Program Director, Scott Bacherman, "and I only hope that WMUA was able to stay at the forefront of the musical movement not only in the Pioneer Valley but in all of Western Mass."

Collegian

It was finished. Running late, in my usual style, I hurried to the office, on edge, and more than a little apprehensive about missing my first deadline.

But she read it, smiled, and said it was good. I walked away feeling important.

It was there, on page one, the next day. I read it six times and stared at the byline over and over. Even my name was spelled right!

And so it was, the beginning of the end. I came down with a severe, incurable case of Collegian. My life has never been the same.

What is this madness hidden under the auspicious title of New England's largest college daily? Nothing, to some, all to many, little to the indifferent. More than anything, the Collegian is personality. It is not a place but a state of being.

Egos are built, demi-gods made. The hours run late, days are long, emotions high. Decisions, triumphs, disappointments, and politicking are the order of every day.

I laugh now at my days of awe-struck naivete and marvel at how anyone could be so foolishly drawn in to the mysterious magic that lives there.

The Collegian is classes skipped, dinners forgotten, friends neglected. It is being called at 9:00 a.m. to cover a meeting in half an hour and changing your plans for every day to fit in with your work there. It can control you, and if you love it, you let it.

People are here doing a job, whatever their reasons. Some are here for power, or prestige, others for a portfolio and experience. I have yet to discover why I'm here.

Come in, look around. A few type-

writers work, the rest are for show. Phones ring incessantly, left unanswered until the tenth ring. Tables are cluttered with scraps of notes, heaps of day-old newsprint, half-finished Pepsis being used for ashtrays. Everyone is busy looking official, pretending they know what's going on, what's really happening.

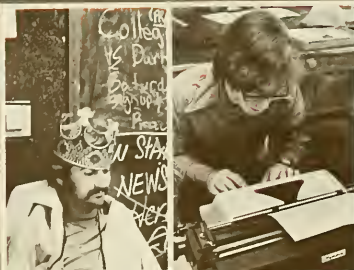
Hyperbole? Perhaps. A world of pseudo-reality and semiprofessionalism. The power of the press, the impact on a university.

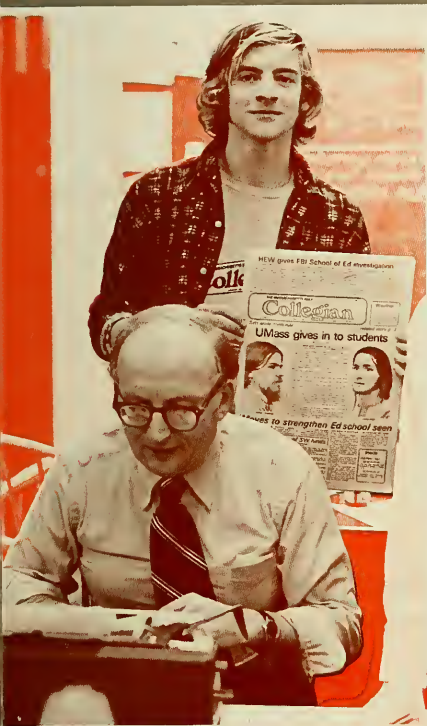
We are accused of many things; bias, inaccuracy, inefficiency. Sure, we make mistakes, we try not to. Dan Rathers or David Brinkleys we're not. We are students, our work belongs to the students. We try to inform, show injustices, and call for action when things are wrong. We are the medium and the message.

Insanity lives here to preserve our sanity. Numerous parties are held in honor of "getting away from the paper," and being with our friends. There's the catch, it doesn't happen that way. Collegian people talk Collegian. The subject always comes up. "Hey what did you think of that lead on yesterday's rally story? Yeah, and what was the outcome of that policy decision at the last Board of Editors meeting?" And so it goes.

A fast pace, vibrant people. New ideas and always trying harder. Your life is not your own. You hand it over when you turn in your first story. Because you want to.

The Collegian. An intense, special feeling. Wrap-around lives and confused frustration. I will remember it as the single worst and best thing that happened to me here. The very best.





*Full
Power
to
Levy
War*







The 1974 Minuteman soccer team had the most successful season in the 44 year history of the sport at UMass.

"We have one of the best teams that UMass has had in soccer for a long time," said Rufe before the regular season began.

Coach Rufe's preseason statement proved to be an accurate one as his team, led by high scoring forward Tom Coburn, went through their season winning eight games, losing three, and tying one.

Tom Coburn, Bob McChesney, Mohammed Othman, and Tony King were the leading scorers for the sea-

son.

Forward Billy Belcher was also a scoring threat and most of the season he was the team's leading hustler.

On defense, Dean Lungu, Mike Parsons, Danny Ouillette, and Jimmy Vollinger were the key performers.

Marc Hanks played goal at the start of the season while senior co-captain Carl Vercollone was recovering from a shoulder separation. Carl came back later in the season to play a few fine games. Back-up goalie, senior Paul Pelouquin played well when he was given the time to play; when he wasn't playing Paul was usually the loudest

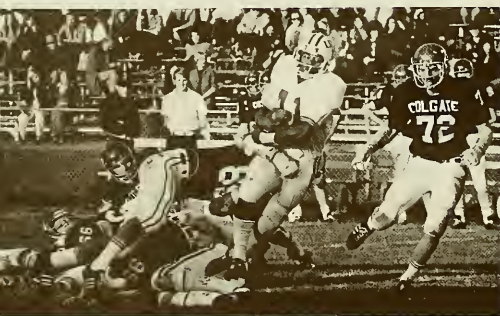
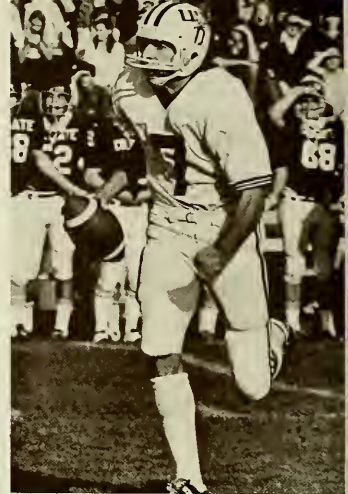
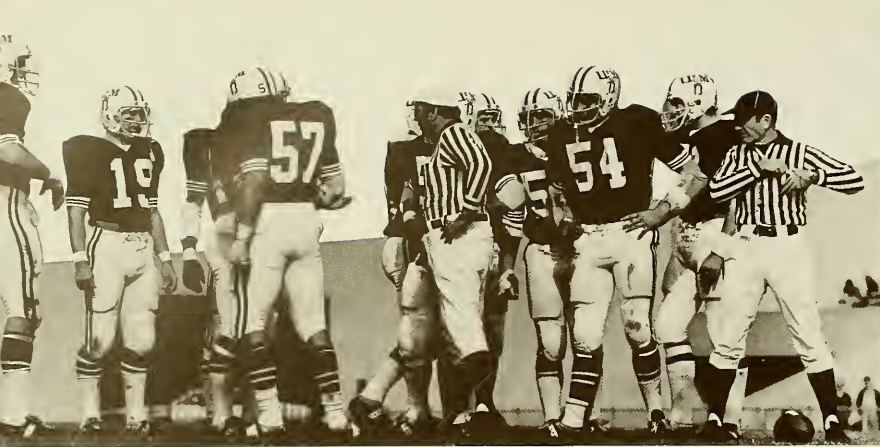


SOCCER

voice on the bench, giving his teammates on the field lots of moral support. The kickers had their most important and toughest test of the year against nationally third ranked Connecticut. The Huskies were the team to beat if the UMass squad had any hopes of winning the Yankee Conference crown, but, in their best played game of the year, the Minutemen were edged 1-0.

That heartbreaking loss had an effect on the Minutemen as they could do no better than one win, one loss, and one tie in the remaining games.





For the UMass Minuteman, 1974 started with hope and ended in humiliation.

Coming off a disappointing 6-5 year, when each week seemed to add to the frustration of both fans and players, the Minutemen entered the 1974 season with a number of nagging questions.

For one thing, how would UMass replace the gilt passing combination of

Piel Pennington to Tim Berra, not to mention Berra's uncanny ability to run back kickoffs for touchdowns?

For another, how would UMass improve its terrible rushing offense which gained only 749 yards in 1973?

These questions were partially answered in the 17-13 opening loss to Villanova.

Incredibly, UMass put together 223 yards rushing, led by sophomores





FOOTBALL

Keith Lang and Rick Jessamy, who proved in one game that UMass could run.

But a sour note which probably killed the UMass season occurred only 11:10 into the season, when starting quarterback Fred Kelliher, who a season earlier had been Pennington's savior on at least three occasions, separated his shoulder when he bootlegged around right end.



Against Maine at Orono a week later, the Minutemen annihilated the Black Bears to the tune of 42-0 utilizing a bruising defense and opportunistic secondary headed by cornerback John Van Buren, who picked off a lateral and rambled 80 yards to paydirt. The key, offensively, was the insertion of fullback Jim Torrance into the UMass backfield. Torrance only gained 60 yards in the game, but by the end of the season he'd have ten touchdowns and be the leading UMass rusher.

No one knew much about Dartmouth, other than they were five-straight times Ivy champs and that coach Jake Crouthamel wouldn't let UMass scouts into his scrimmages. But when it was all over, UMass had stunned everyone on their way to a 14-0 win, spearheaded by a ferocious defense.

It was the game that changed people's outlooks on the season, because the way UMass was playing without Ed McAleny, the all-star defensive end, out for the year along with Kelliher there was hope.

But then there was Vermont, and to put it frankly, the Minutemen stunk the place out to the tune of 25-14 for Vermont.

It was a game in which complacency on the part of UMass was evident from the opening kickoff, and although they stormed out to a 14-0 lead, Vermont was hungrier and walked off with what coach Carl Falivene called "our biggest win in fifty years."

A lackluster performance against Boston University ended up in a 21-14 UMass win, but one could sense that the Dartmouth spark was gone.

A week later, Brian MacNally, a converted cornerback, quarterbacked the team to a 17-7 win over Rhode Island, in what was the team's best performance since Dartmouth. Torrance was immense, gaining 130 yards and the UMass line was impregnable against the eventual Yankee Confer-

ence rushing champion, Rich Remondino.

Then came UConn, the game that we all thought would decide the Yankee Conference championship.

UMass went out to a 9-0 first half lead, and lost McNally with a shoulder separation, forcing Mark Tripucka to take over the helm.

Three straight turnovers right after the second half kickoff by the Minutemen were converted twice into scores by the Huskies, and once killed a good-looking UMass drive.

But the killer came late in the game when Tripucka drove UMass down to the UConn three-yard line with fifty seconds left. Jim Torrance went for two yards, then was stopped on the half-yard line; then with five seconds left, Greg Sprout's attempt at a game-winning goal was blocked when UMass or UConn, and probably both teams, went offsides.

Unfortunately, the referees called UMass, and the loss was in the books.

A week later UMass battled back from a 42-14 third quarter deficit to within 8 at 42-34, but lost to Colgate in Hamilton, New York.

Things weren't much better a week later when the Minutemen hit Worcester. Their running defense was, to be frank, atrocious, and the MacPherson-men could never quite get back from a 30-7 deficit, losing 30-20.

New Hampshire came next with a chance for a tie of the conference crown, with, of all teams, Maine. UMass won 27-17, thanks to a 93 yard Ron Harris punt return, and ended their YanCon slate at 4-2.

And then there was no contest. In other words, BC.

Trying to compete with BC in football is like Sri Lanka competing with the United States in GNP, and that was one of the lessons UMass learned.

Playing like a well-oiled machine, the Eagles rolled and rolled from the opening kickoff to a 70-8 slaughter, as

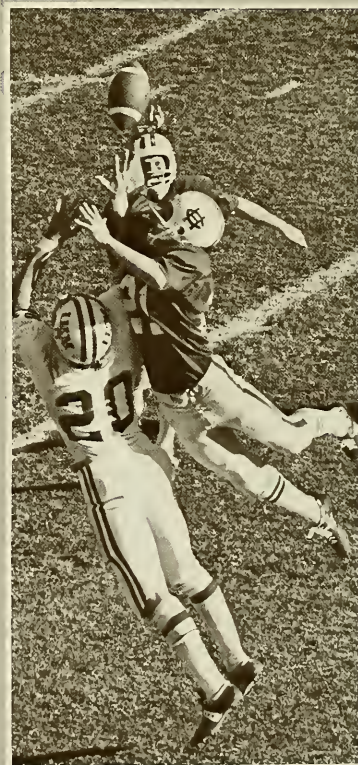
a valiant but outnumbered Minutemen team had no chance.

So the Minutemen finished a disappointing season at 5-6, their first losing season since 1968.

But with McAleny and Kelliher back, along with Torrance, UMass should be improved next year. They'll have to find a passing attack, which was as weak as the rushing game potent, and shore up their linebacking, with Dennis Kierann gone.

But perhaps the most ominous sign in New England football is that the Minutemen play Northeastern to replace Vermont, while hated UConn opens the season at Navy.

That may make matters on the playing field academic.



DICK MACPHERSON

A gentler, more soft-spoken man you could hardly hope to meet. That is, unless you come across him on a football field.

Dick MacPherson, UMass head football coach is an enigma, a contradiction in terms.

MacPherson is all coach. The back-slapping, the chewing out, the "that's all right, we'll get 'em next time" yells. The disconsolate drawn face as he sucks on the butt of a Winston 100 and blames himself after a loss. The beaming countenance spouting nothing but praise for his men following a win.

MacPherson the coach is an intense figure. Striding the length of the sideline gnawing on ice cubes, he cannot hide the pressure of the game.

But MacPherson the man could not be more to the contrary. From his "You're a hell of a man" greeting to the "God love ya" farewell, a meeting with Mac could not be more of a pleasurable experience.

From the moment he wraps an arm around your shoulder, you begin to fall under the MacPherson spell. As he imparts his football knowledge and spins tantalizing yarns, the web of awe grows tighter. As he rambles or 'off the record', you feel that his personal touch will encompass your view of the man and the game.

But then the return to the gridiron, and all you've seen and heard dissipates. Mac again becomes the soldier of fortune; the driven, biting picture of intensity as he undertakes the coach's supreme challenge, building a winning team from a group of diverse individuals.

So the enigma, the endless circle of Dick MacPherson goes on. All man, all coach, all at the right time.





Senior co-captains Randy Thomas and Bill Gillin led the Minuteman cross-country runners to an impressive 9-2 dual meet record in 1974.

The conference crown went to UMass for the fifth consecutive year as the runners outscored second place Vermont by a whopping 24-75 margin.

Randy Thomas placed second at the New England Championships as the Providence Friars scored a meet-winning 29 points, UMass trailing at 52 points. Later, the team made its second journey to Van Cortlandt Park and won the first IC4A title in UMass history. After the victory, Coach O'Brien was so happy that he had

trouble expressing his feelings. "The team wanted it so badly; we've been working for this since last year. We thought we could do it, but to actually win it..."

Randy Thomas ran a fantastic race in his final appearance, at the IC4A's. The senior runner finished second, teammate Bill Gillin placed fifth, and John McGrail ran thirteenth.

The team entered the NCAA Championships at Bloomington, Indiana with hopes of performing well against the nation's top harriers. Both Thomas and Gillin earned All-American honors by placing in the top twenty-five as UMass finished eighth in the competition.



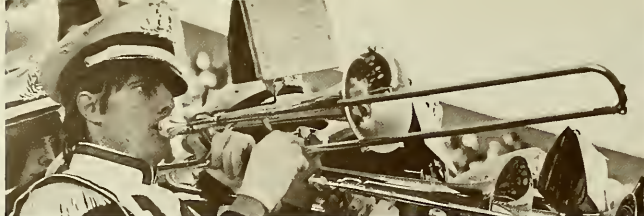


CROSS-COUNTRY

In four years, the team, with Thomas, Gillin, and Tom Wilson running, amassed a 33-13 dual meet record, won four Yankee Conference titles, one New England Championship, and most satisfyingly, the IC4A Championship.

The eighth place finish in the Nationals was the culmination of years of work, dedication, and self-sacrifice by Thomas, Wilson, and Gillin, and the rest of the team. The '74 season will long be remembered by cross country followers as the season in which UMass (ranked thirteenth in the nation) competed successfully on the national level.





The UMass Marching Band made UMass history this season by having the first female band manager ever. To commemorate this achievement, the Marching Band, in one of their best of the season, put on a half-time show dedicated to the Women's Liberation Movement, much to the approval of everyone in the band.

Another change in this year's Band was that the flag rank was increased in size. Although there were only six women in the ranks for the past season,

there are plans to double the number for next year.

The baton twirlers were led this year by Mary Jane O'Sullivan. Mary Jane and the rest of the twirlers worked hard to coordinate their movements, not only with each other, but with the rest of the Band to coincide with the show.

The Band has to practice everyday in the fall for the Saturday afternoon football games. But the time the members put into practice is worth it, they feel, when they can add some entertainment and ex-

citement to the games.

The UMass Pep Band is strictly a volunteer band which plays only for the home basketball games. The Pep Band is known for their "BC cheer" and their "Lone Ranger cheer" which makes the Cage virtually come alive with the excitement. The spectators appreciate the sounds of the cowbell accompaniment and the effort the Pep Band puts into adding some extra excitement to the basketball games.

BAND





The 1974-1975 season was a successful one for the UMass women's gymnastics team, as the Minutewomen handed Springfield College its first dual meet loss in eight years, won the Eastern Championships for the second straight year, and finished as the second best team in the United States.

Coach Virginia Evans' squad was led by senior all-around performer Jeannine Burger, who achieved All-American status for the fourth year by finishing fourth in the nation in floor exercise and third in the Easterns in the all-arounds. Susan Cantwell, the freshmen phenomenon, also became an All-American by

finishing fifth in the country in the floor exercise. Cheryl Smith, another freshman, peaked at the National Championships in Hayward, California by qualifying for the finals on the beam and the vault. Pam Steckroat finished fourth in the Easterns in vaulting but suffered a compressed fracture of her vertebrae while competing on the uneven bars in the finals of the Nationals.

The reason for the team's success was the outstanding depth that carried the squad as far as it went. Coach Evans remarked, "We had a young team (ten freshmen) but they came through all season for us."

For the first time ever, UMass defeated Springfield (the Chiefs' first dual meet loss in 40 encounters) 104.15 — 103.10. The Minutewomen topped off their successful 7-1 regular season record by defending their Eastern Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women championship, edging Springfield College once again with the season's top score of 105.55 (to the Chiefs' 104.70). From there UMass went to California where they just fell short of the national championship, finishing second behind Southern Illinois with a 105.50 total. The only lowpoint of the season was the only loss, to Penn State.



GYMNASTICS

Seniors Jeannine Burger, Gail Hannan, and Marian Kulick will be lost to the team through graduation, and junior Ann Olson will be returning to Oregon from where she is an exchange student. Returning next year are Susan Cantwell, Cheryl Smith, Alicia Goode, Linda Nelligan, Margie Magraw, Pam Steckroat, Gail Mc Carthy, Keeley O'Rourke, Cindy Severyn, Debbie Sargeson, Debbie Law, and Regina Hartman. With these twelve returning in 1975, the outlook for continued success for the gymnasts is bright.





TOM DUNN

Tom Dunn came to UMass three years ago, took over as coach of the men's gymnastics team, and proceeded to compile one of the best records in the history of the program — twenty-seven wins and eight losses. In spite of this superb coaching record, Tom Dunn will not coach gymnastics at UMass again.

In the spring of 1974, Athletic Director Frank McInerney recommended that Dunn not be rehired after the 1974-1975 season, to allow for expan-

sion of the women's program. The department later changed its position and offered Dunn another year with the team, but Dunn, looking for job security, refused the offer. Instead, he will become assistant coach at Penn State (where he was a national champion on the parallel bars during his senior year) next year, at a higher salary than he received as head coach at UMass, and will possibly become head coach at Penn the year after.

It is too early to estimate the effect

of Dunn's decision on the gymnastics program at UMass. In a time when a fine coach must leave the University because of Athletic Department "priorities", one must question what the role of intercollegiate athletics is: to provide the athlete with an outlet to show his individual capabilities, or to subsidize sporting institutions that are financially dependent on revenue at the expense of the smaller, more expendable sports programs?

VIRGINIA EVANS

Coaching a women's athletic team in a society predominately geared towards male athletics requires an individual having strong and committed intentions for the promotion of the sport involved. Virginia Evans, head varsity coach of the women's gymnastic team here at the University has for the past four years demonstrated such endurance to constantly strive to attain the best total environment for her athletes. In her four years of coaching she has produced a varsity team winning two Eastern titles, one National title, and achieving a position in the top four at the AIAW Collegiate Nationals every year.

Yet aside from the angle of achievement in terms of win-loss records, there are other factors that have also gone into making her a successful coach. Virginia Evans feels that athletic perfection is important for the purpose of helping development of personal feelings of satisfaction and accomplishment. She is concerned for each individual as a person. The members of the team think of Ms. Evans as a friend as well as a coach. She is someone who will listen and offer advice or help on any problem whether it is related to gymnastics or not.

Her coaching techniques vary from athlete to athlete. Each person is considered to be a unique individual with unique strengths and weaknesses. In her coaching, she will try to build on an individual's strengths, rather than her weaknesses; this is always important to relate to her team. With such a strong and committed person as Ms. Evans at the helm, UMass has a major asset in the gymnasium.





The men's gymnastics team compiled the best record in the team's existence, winning ten dual meets while losing only to Eastern powers Southern Connecticut and Penn State, despite the loss of All-American Gene Whelan through his transfer to Penn State and the lack of freshman recruits due to the controversy that plagued the gymnastics program at UMass.

The Minutemen finished third in the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastics League on the basis of finishing with the second best dual meet record in the league, and by placing fourth in the E.I.G.L. championships. Coach Tom Dunn said that the team had a "fantastic dual meet

season" and that he "couldn't have hoped for much more out of the team."

The team was led by senior all-arounder Bill Brouillet, who won the E.I.G.L. championship on parallel bars. Peter Lusk was the highest Division One finisher on still rings, and in vaulting, Steve Marks placed third among Division I competitors in the E.I.G.L.'s. All three qualified for the nationals, where Brouillet placed 13th, Marks 21st, and Lusk 26th.

Besides Brouillet, there were three other seniors on the team, Tim Beasley, Jack Fabbicante, and Roy Johnson, who has a year of eligibility left. Coach Dunn had high praise for the team's juniors,

who came through for the team when they were really needed. They are Jon Brandon, Dave Douglas, Charlie Hall, Andy Hammond, and Joel James. Rounding out the squad were sophomores Chris Brown, Henning Geist, Peter Lusk, the Marks brothers, Steve and Paul, and freshmen Dave Kulakoff and John Forshay.

The season's highlights had to be the victories over Springfield College and Temple. The Minutemen edged Springfield 204.25-203.20 and nipped Temple in scoring their season's best total, 207.40-206.30.





For the UMass hockey Minutemen, 1974-75 was the season that was supposed to be, but never was. In fact, for the first time in six years, UMass found itself out of the Division Two playoffs. The optimism was never fulfilled.

For one thing, the graduation of netminder Chick Rheault left the Minutemen without an experienced goalie. Moreover, the team had an inexperienced defense led by sophomore Tim Howes, senior Bill Mintiens, and senior co-captain Mike Ellis, who missed a number of games due to ankle and shoulder injuries. The rest of the blue-

line corps was made up largely of inexperienced sophomores rushed into action.

The all-senior forward line of John Muse, Steve Nims, and Kevin Connors promised to supply the bulk of the scoring punch, but a combination of bad luck and inconsistent play made it a very tough year for the trio. The all-junior line of Scotty Stuart, Billy Harris, and Jim Lyons proved to be the top scoring unit but a late season spleen injury to Harris cooled off the line and took away a large part of the UMass offense.

Chris Lamby and twins Billy and





HOCKEY

Bobby White were the surprise of the season. The frosh unit was a pleasure all year for Coach Jack Canniff with center Lamby's seventeen goals leading the team, and the Whites' sterling checking gave trouble to opponents in the corners.

When it comes down to a phrase that describes the UMass season, it has to be "a lot of offense couldn't win with a lack of defense." Also, the injuries to Ellis, Harris, and number one goalie Dana Redmond helped to quench the skaters' post-season hopes, as they finished with a 10-14-1 record.





Selected at tryouts last spring, this year's cheerleaders consisted of 10 men and 10 women. This squad differed from any other squad due to its organization, precision, and overwhelming spirit. There are many memories that the '74-'75 squad will never forget.

The cheerleaders will never forget the time on November 1, 1974 when 15 of them piled into one station-wagon and rode all the way to Colgate University in Hamilton, New York. Or, after ordering brand new uniforms, that all the cheerleaders thought were better than any

other, finding out that Colgate has the exact same taste in uniforms as UMass. Or, the time when 15 of the Cheerleaders had to sprawl over a lounge floor in one of Colgate's dorms to sleep.

None of the cheerleaders can ever forget their first game at Dartmouth, when they got completely drenched in their new, letterless uniforms.

It was an excellent and exciting year for the squad, both home and on the 19 road trips. The squad says good-bye and good luck to all their departing seniors, they all know who they are.



HOMER BARR

1926-1975



honored on March 15, 1975 by being inducted into the Pennsylvania Wrestling Coaches Association Hall of Fame at the 38th annual Pennsylvania state high school championships.

Coach Barr had probably the toughest challenge in college wrestling at Univ. of Mass. He had to build a program in a wrestling-poor area with not too much funds, and not too much support. It is doubtful that some of the coaches at the Iowas and the Oklahomas could have done half as well, had they been given the same situation.

Homer Barr, a great wrestler, a great coach, and a great man!





Coach Steven Kosakowski shuffled his netmen to a 5-4 spring season, capturing second place in the Yankee Conference championships. From captain Chris Post, Marc Ouellet, Barnaby Kalan, Dave Abramoff, Billy Karol, and Art Cloutier, more than a dozen doubles combinations were tested during the four-week season.

The team lost their first three to BU, Amherst, and Tufts. Victories over Rhode Island and New Hampshire marked UMass as a solid second in the conference.

The midseason duel versus defending conference champs Vermont highlighted the year. The Cats edged



UMass 5-4, but the tight match provoked optimism about the conference championships two weeks later. The netmen finished the regular season by taking four of the five final matches.

The UMass delegation turned the end-of-season championships into a Catamount-Minuteman showdown. Five out of the six singles finals paired UMass against Vermont; the netmen kept close to the Cats' tails until the second day of competition, when the Minutemen lost the semifinal doubles matches.

The netmen finished the '75 season by placing 18th at the New England Championships in Middlebury, Vt.

STEVE KOSAKOWSKI

Steve Kosakowski joined the UMass Athletic Department in 1945 as a physical education instructor. In four years he worked his way up to become varsity tennis coach and Stockbridge Athletic Director, positions he holds today.

"He's one of the original troops here; He put in a lot of hard hours to build the athletic programs we enjoy," said baseball coach Dick Bergquist, who was a tennis student of Kosakowski's twenty-one years ago.

In only his second season as head coach, Kosakowski's 1950 netmen captured the first Yankee Conference title in UMass history. Today his office walls are lined with fifteen conference plaques.

In 1954 he started coaching UMass hockey as well as tennis. Before his twelve years as head coach were over, his Redmen had grabbed two hockey beanpots and seen their coach elected to the NCAA hockey coaches' Hall of Fame.

Perhaps his "Old School" style of coaching and dealing with people underlies his success.

"If you're no good, he tells you you're no good," remarked wrestling coach Homer Barr.

"Outspoken, no matter what the consequences," is how a former hockey player described him.

"This brusqueness is just a veneer for the goodness underneath," UMass head trainer Vic Keedy felt.

Such a soft center has helped Kosakowski mold strong relationships with his players.

"When they left here they didn't forget him," said Keedy. Kosakowski was not forgotten either; a steady stream of past and present athletes, fellow coaches, and friends stop into his office every day.

"He's an easygoing, likeable individual, no matter what you thought of him as a coach," said Ron Lundgren, captain of the 1957 UMass hockey squad, stopping by for a visit eighteen years later.

When they left here, they didn't forget him.









There will be practice — unless the Connecticut is frozen, or the fog is so thick that you can't see the Hadley Bridge.

That, apparently, was coach Bob Spousta's idea of the commitment he expected from the members of the Women's Crew Club. Those who stuck it out evidently decided that 6 A.M. rows on the river, traipsing in and out of the boathouse carrying a sixty foot shell through the ever-present mud, jogging, lifting weights, and rowing on the ergometer were a worthwhile substitute for a social life. In a conglomeration of outfits that appeared to have been donated by the

Salvation Army, the women arrived via thumb or Five-College bus at the boathouse six days a week.

Spousta, the unpaid coach, bedecked always in army fatigues and red ski cap, rode up and down the river in the launch giving encouragement, criticism, and navigational technique (and occasionally rowing in an empty seat when one of the dedicated rowers "overslept").

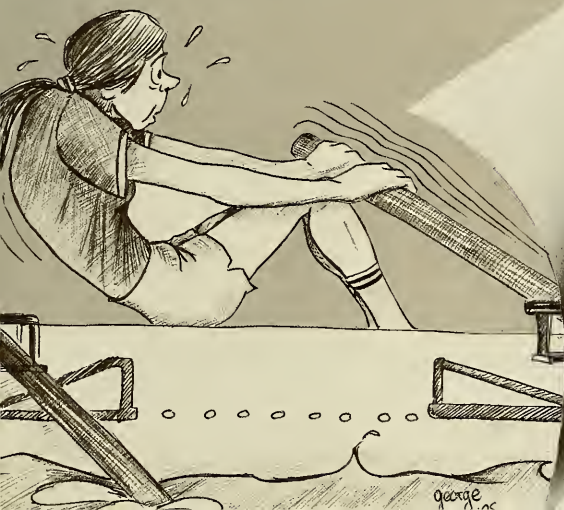
Spring semester brought the addition of a third boat coached by Rose Sellow, a twenty-year-old sophomore who had rowed varsity previously. Rose taught her crew the finer arts of avoiding the whirlpools under the

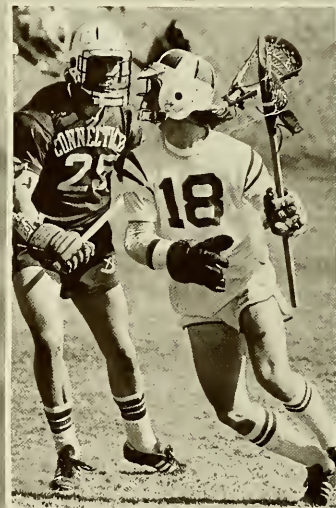
Calvin Coolidge Bridge, turning the boat around in less than an hour, rowing relatively synchronized, keeping balanced, and staying out of the bushes on the west side of the river.

Crew is very much a team sport requiring concentration, cooperation, and a great deal of unselfishness from each person; the teamwork involved creates a certain sense of comradeship among the members of the crew. The women's teamwork and diligence produced a very successful spring season, racing BU, Connecticut College, Radcliffe, and Northeastern. They lost only to Radcliffe, the national champions.



CREW





The UMass lacrosse team checked, saved, and scored their way to a successful nine wins and three losses during the 1975 season. Garber's Gorillas, as the team is more commonly known, with their "run and gun" style of play, were able to handle the great majority of their opponents with ease. That can certainly be indicated by the fact that the stickers scored 206 goals while giving up only 103 during the season.

UMass started out the season in similar fashion to the year before by

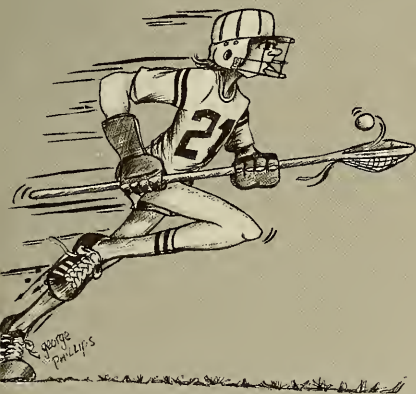
losing their first two games to tough opponents during their trip to the lacrosse-talented confines of Long Island. In the first contest, the Gorillas played well but penalties killed them as they lost to Cornell (the second best lacrosse team in the nation) by a 16-10 score. Game number two was marked by too many mental errors as they went down, 14-10, to Hofstra, another top-rated team.

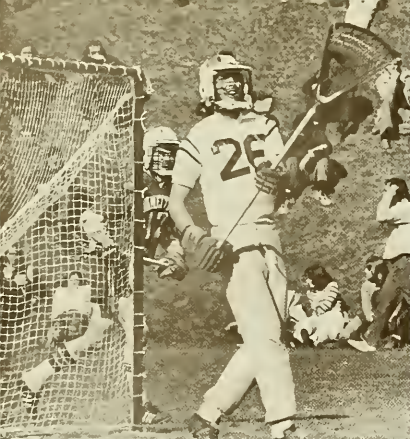
Then, in keeping with the similarities of the previous season, the stickers went on a seven game win-

ing streak, in which they usually "demolished" their opponents.

The only close game in that span was an 11-10 victory over Cortland State; otherwise, the Gorillas romped everywhere. They did it in the staid, metropolitan surroundings of Cambridge when they toyed with Harvard, 15-7; they did it in the serene country atmosphere of Williamstown when they bombed Williams College 15-6.

And they did it in the friendly confines of the hill behind Boyden Gymnasium as they ran circles around





Connecticut, Dartmouth, Boston College, New Hampshire, and Springfield.

The low point of the season for the Gorillas came when they were caught by the high-flying Bruins of Brown University, 15-8, and relinquished their New England championship they had won the season before.

Scoring came fast and furiously all season with Jeff Spooner, Billy O'Brien, Kevin Patterson, and Frank Garahan leading the charge. The defensive corps was anchored by the

tight play of Billy Blaustein, Kurt Olson, and Kenny Michaud; while at midfield, Terry Keefe, Steve Pappas, Vinnie LoBello, and John Martin headmanned the squad.

When a team coached by Dick Garber takes the field, the outcome is never in question — for the players are always winners, regardless of the score of the game.

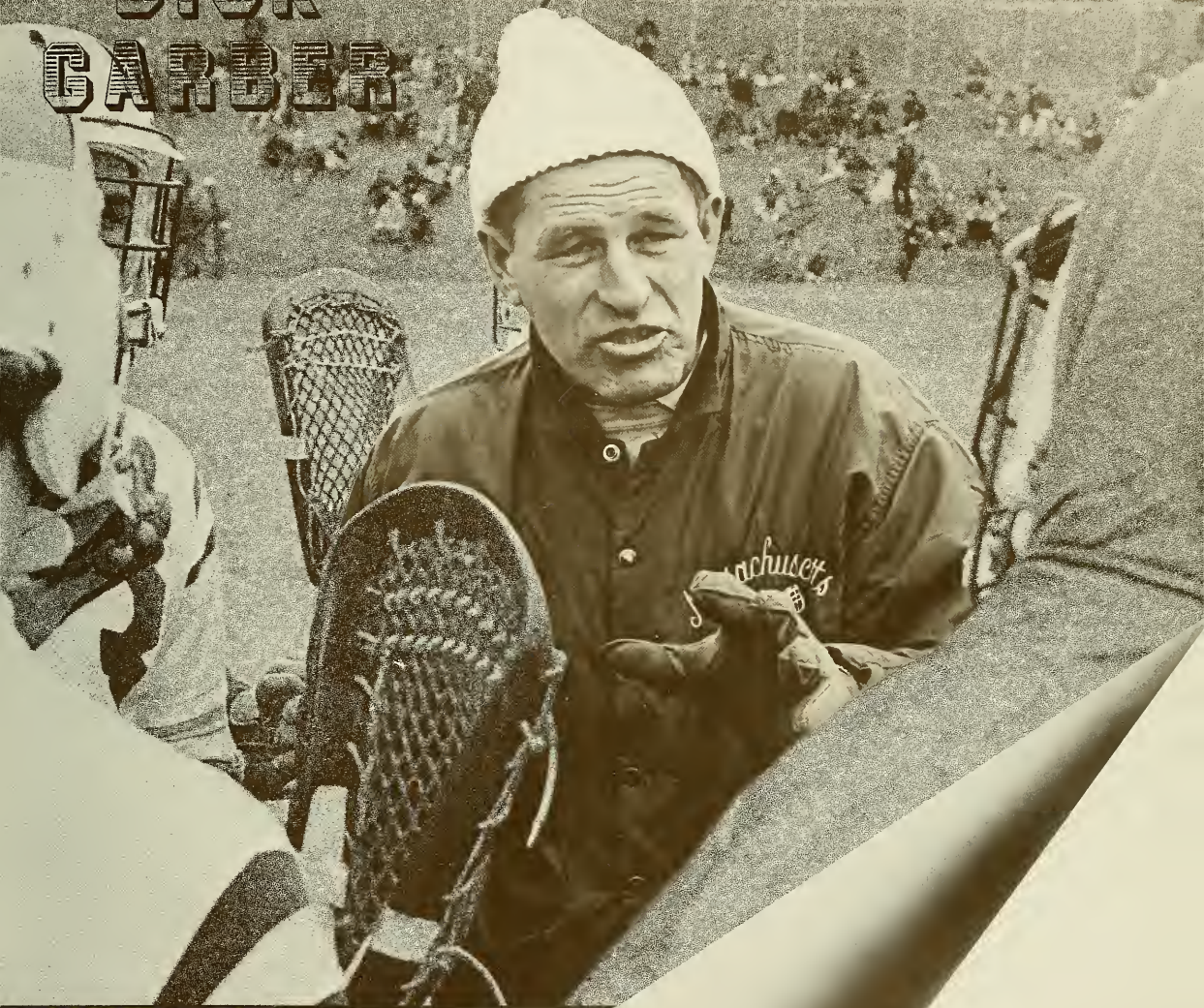
Lacrosse coach Garber, in his 21st season at UMass, was again very successful, very well-liked, and very satisfied with the season, even though

the important Brown game went the other way this year.

"Our team realized its own potential," reflected the coach. And that is what is most important — that everyone be the best they can be.

Garber has held this philosophy throughout his coaching years and practice of it has been extremely gratifying. During his years at Massachusetts, his teams have compiled an overall record of 163 wins and 62 losses. Many times, the squads were the best divisional team in New Eng-

DICK GARBER



land, and two years ago they were the best of everyone in New England when they beat Brown in a thriller.

Coach Garber has also had his mark travel elsewhere as many of his former players are coaching lacrosse throughout the country, from high school level on up.

Dick Garber is a man who still sees the real meaning of sports at the college level: quality, fun, and enjoyment for everyone; and he also is a man with the talent for building those types of teams with quality lacrosse.

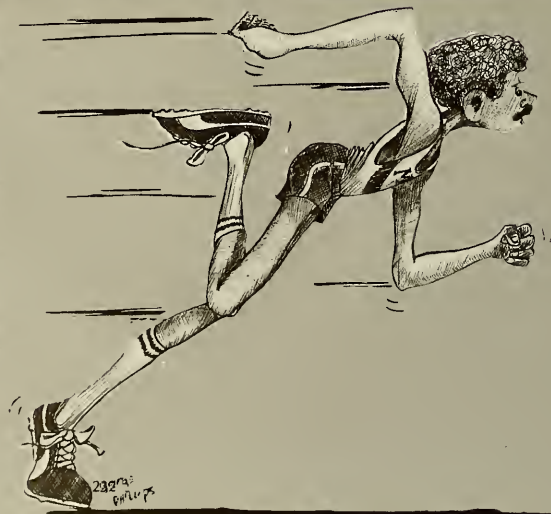




Although track coach Ken O'Brien and his squad hosted the 1975 New England Championships, the UMass track team failed in its bid to defend the New England title, which UMass captured in the spring of 1974.

The indoor track squad compiled a 4-3 dual meet record, captured the Yankee Conference championship and placed fifth in the New England.

A few months later, O'Brien added several individuals to his winter roster with hopes of an outstanding spring schedule. But when the first meet of the season was snowed out, the trackmen should have planned on one of those seasons in which not everything goes right.





TRACK

The tracksters had a 3-2 record during the outdoor slate, losing two close contests to powerhouses Northeastern and Dartmouth. Tri-captains Steve Crimmin, Mike Geraghty and Tom Beland led the team to its second straight victory at the Boston College Relays, but a second place finish in the Yankee Conference meet was a slight disappointment.

Connecticut and Northeastern finished ahead of UMass in the New Englands, which were held at the Llewleyn Derby Track. The Minutemen, as expected, were among the top finishers, capturing third place.

The winter track schedule opened





with a 70-48 triumph over Rhode Island as Tony Pendleton set a school record in the long jump. Other outstanding performers in the first meet were Curt Stegerwald, Joe Martens, Mark Healy and Tom Lonergan.

The team travelled to Storrs for a quadrangular meet against UConn, Vermont and New Hampshire and scored 52 points for a second place finish. The Huskies won the meet with 67 points while New Hampshire and Vermont managed only 16 points each.

The minutemen were idle for nearly eight weeks between the meet at Storrs and the next scheduled contest against

Northeastern (after intercession). The tracksters were outclassed by a powerful Northeastern squad, 76-42. Three days later, the track squad was nipped by Dartmouth 68½-67½, after battling back from a 62½-45½ deficit. The Big Green victory spoiled record-breaking performances for the annual UMass-Dartmouth battle by Ken Adamson, Mark Healy, Chris Farmer and Randy Thomas.

A balanced attack and several record-setting performances enabled the trackmen to win the Yankee Conference indoor title at Kingston, Rhode Island. Joe Martens was a double winner, placing first in the 50-yard

dash and taking first in his specialty, the high jump.

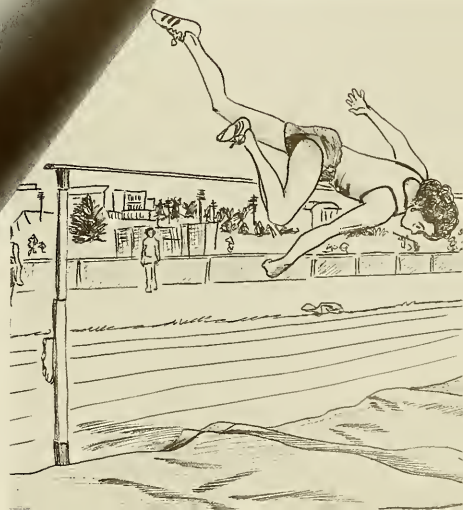
The tracksters did not do as well as they had hoped in the New England Indoor Championships managing only a fifth-place finish, scoring 16 points. Co-captains Randy Thomas and Bill Gillin placed second and third in the mile, the biggest event of the New England competition for UMass. Joe Martens tied for fourth in the high jump, Mark Healy tied for third in the 600-yard run and the mile relay team of John Richard, Mark Healy, Curt Stegerwald, and Steve Crimmin rounded out the scoring with a second place showing.



The top individual performances during the indoor schedule were by Randy Thomas and Joe Martens.

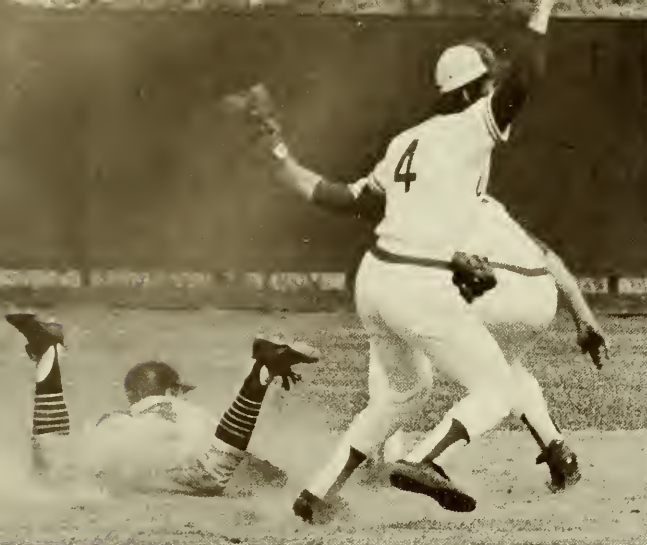
The trackmen spent most of the outdoor season preparing for the New England competition, knowing that competing on their own track would be an advantage. O'Brien and his charges had to settle for third, as several seniors participated in their last meet.

Senior members on the team included Steve Crimmin, Devin Croft, Tom Beland, Mike Geraghty, Bill Gillin, Pete Ryan, Thomas and Weeden Wetmore.









Inconsistency was the key word all season long as the baseball team came up with its second consecutive disappointing spring, finishing with a record of 11-18. The sole consolation for the Minutemen was their second-place finish in the Yankee Conference.

Senior co-captain Pete Backstrom and first baseman John Seed were the leading hitters on the squad. Backstrom batted .349 and led the team with four home runs, while Seed, a junior, hit .323 and led the squad in at-bats, hits, and doubles. Jerry Mondalto, who alternated at third base and shortstop, was elected most valuable player by his teammates. The junior

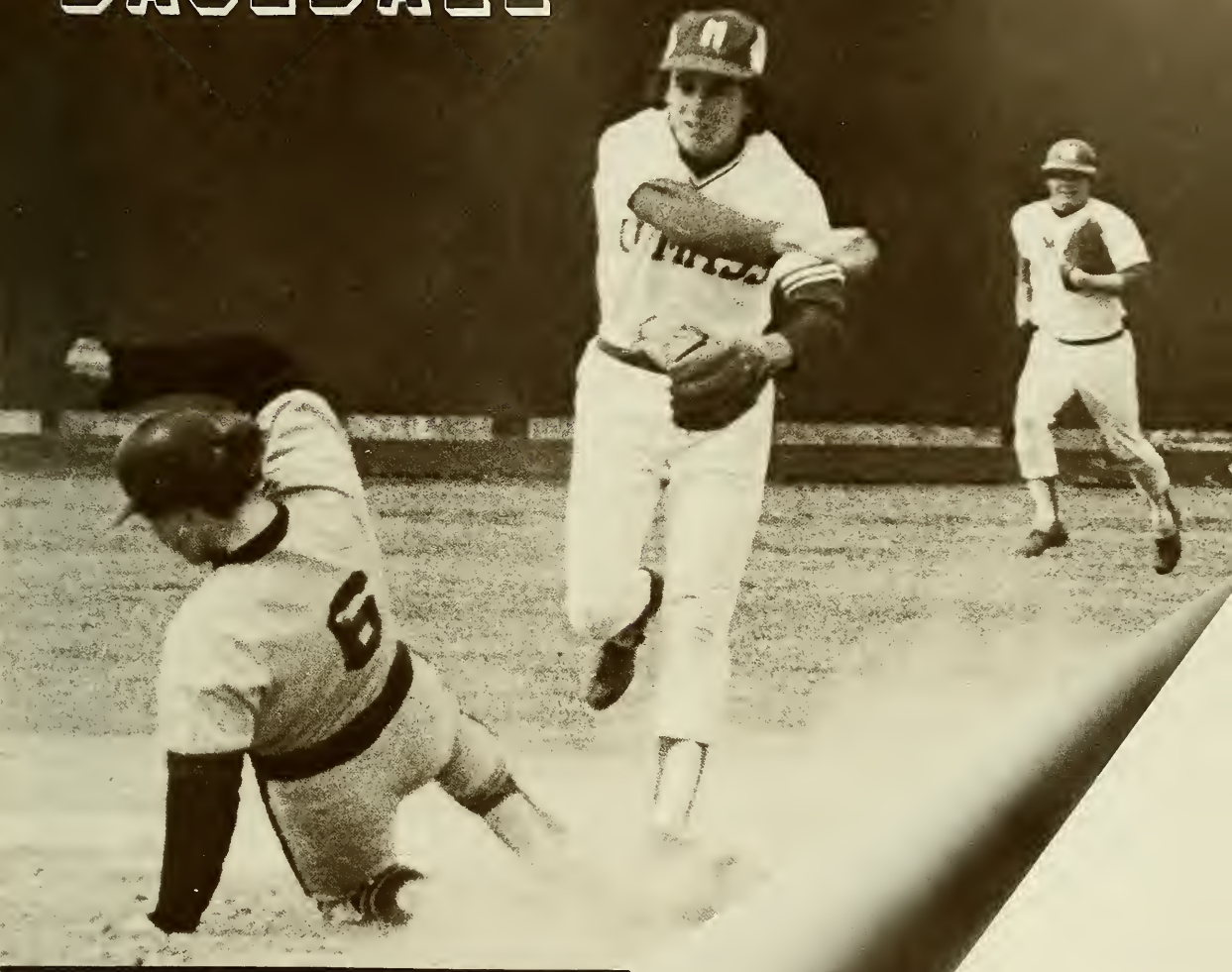


led the squad in runs-batted-in, extra-base hits, and stolen bases (ten in ten attempts), while making just one error in 80 fielding chances.

For a stretch in the first half of the season, junior righthander Craig Allegranza was the hottest pitcher in New England. Among his outstanding performances were a one-hitter against the University of New Hampshire and a three-hit shutout of Boston College.

When Allegranza tailed off in the second half of the year, sophomore Jeff Reardon became the squad's main hurler. A 6-0 shutout against Maine and a two-hit win over Dartmouth highlighted the hard-throwing righth-

BASEBALL



ander's season.

Coach Dick Bergquist's squad was riddled with injuries which hampered its performance all spring. Senior co-captain John Healy's playing time was limited with a shoulder pull, Backstrom and catcher Jim Black each were out for extended stretches with hamstring pulls, and second baseman Mike Koperniak missed the last three weeks of the year with a dislocated finger.

Bergquist will lose only three seniors for next year — Backstrom, Healy, and infielder Joe Marzilli.





Most people didn't even know. Others didn't care. But it is a fact that the UMass golf team, aside from men's lacrosse, was the only spring squad to gain national prominence.

By placing second in the qualifications for the Nationals, the golfers earned the chance to be one of two Eastern representatives in the NCAA championships in June. They would be competing against the best golfers in the country; a proud way to culminate a very prosperous fall and spring campaign.

The golfers performed without the

acclaim of other sports primarily because golf is not a spectator sport. In fact, it can be downright boring to watch. The sport requires the utmost in concentration, poise, and confidence from the athlete; hence, spectators find it dull.

In the fall, the Minutemen out-classed all opponents by winning the New England by twenty-two strokes. They closed out the fall in impressive fashion as they tied Yale for the ECAC crown.

In the spring, UMass compiled a 10-0-1 record in their matches. After a

GOLF



thirty-two stroke victory in the conference championships, and a third place finish in the seventeen team Salem State tournament under nearly impossible weather conditions, the Minutemen accomplished what they had set as their goal a year earlier — qualifying for the Nationals in Columbus, Ohio.

Senior co-captain Joe Artman and teammates Rick Olson, Bill Locke, Glen Sullivan, John Lasek, and Howie Terban consistently turned in stellar performances on the links to pace the team.



THESE COLONIES

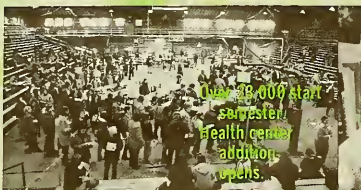




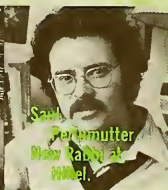
SEPTEMBER

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thur Fri Sat

1 2 3 4 5 6 7



Over 25,000 start suggested health center addition opens.



Saul Perlmutter New Baby at Model.

Dr. Odiorne made SBA Dean.



8 9 10 11 12 13 14



Ford pardons Nixon. terHorst quits in protest. students have mixed reactions.

Physical Ed requirement dropped. "Deep Throat" SUB.

Portugal frees Guinea — Bissau.

Court ordered busing begins in Boston.

15 16 17 18 19 20 21



Evidence of Nixon's involvement with Watergate revealed.

First man seeks amnesty under Ford's program. Ira Trail named new Nursing Head.



Jimmy asks for 500 goals to be better defined.

Jaworski subpoenas Nixon. Acupuncture now in Amherst. Everywomen's Center offers workshop series.



22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Hurricane Fifi kills thousands in Honduras. Walter Brennan and Jacqueline Suzanne dies.

Dr. Cox advances syphilis cure. Nixon enters hospital. Kennedy not to run in '76.

Patty Hearst on FBI wanted poster. Frances Fitzgerald — DVP Speaker. U.S. suspends aid to Turkey.



Jimmy resigns from California Bar.

Room to Move cuts back services. Montague Nuke plant slated for '82. Colson asks for pardon.

29 30

Wood asks enrollment freeze in '76. Black Film Festival begins. Cover-up trial begins tomorrow. Truancy threatened to Boston school boycotts.



BLOOD SWEAT & TEARS

I am writing about my rape — what happened to me — because I think it is important for rape to be demythologized for women. By that I mean that I feel women should be able to think of rape on a practical level, realizing it may happen to you and preparing to prevent it rather than dismissing it as an impossibility or being paralyzed by the fear of it.

I imagine some of you women may not want to read about it. I don't blame you at all. For a long time (a year after it happened) I did not talk about it or even think about it because it was too painful. I repressed it and that was self-destructive. Since I have recognized that, I have tried to deal with it in various ways, e.g. by doing a role-play in which I got free from the attacker and screamed two beautiful terrifying screams in the process, and only recently by talking about it in a matter-of-fact way, telling people what happened without being melodramatic.

I think it is important not to assume that if you are raped, it will emotionally cripple you forever. My advice to all women is: learn self-defense, learn to protect yourself by the way you dress, the way you interact with people, the places you go, etc. Please don't wait to be raped before you decide to learn self-defense. It is not worth it. Don't let fear of rape tie you to the house. If you are raped, call the closest women-run rape hot-line number and don't repress your feelings; let them out right away with a woman friend or a feminist counselor. Get a woman to go with you to the police.

Here's what happened. I was hitchhiking on a highway with two friends. We split up to get rides easier and I was standing alone behind them. A huge truck stopped next to me, not them. I should have been suspicious already. I asked if he'd take me and my friends. He said he'd take only one person because any more would be illegal. (I think his picking up anyone was illegal) That was a clear indication not to get in, but I got in.

We talked some and after a while he asked if I wanted to make some money. I said no very firmly and added how sick I was of propositions. He said, "Okay, sorry, just thought I'd try." I believed that he was giving up! At this point now I would try various tactics to get him to let me out, preferably in a public place, e.g. I would say, "I have to use a bathroom," or, "I think I'm going to be car-sick," or something similar.

After some more talk he pulled off the road into a truck pull-off (no one else was there) and got out "to check the refrigerated food" he was carrying. I could have easily have gotten out then. He might have chased me but I could have run into the middle of the road and stood on the yellow line and screamed until I got a car to stop. He got back in, turned around, and opened a small vent behind him in the sleeper (a small raised bed in large trucks for the driver to sleep) and asked me to open the vent on my side. I could not reach it without climbing into the sleeper. Even at this point I could probably have made it out of the truck if I moved fast. But I climbed into the sleeper and he jumped in after me before I got to the vent. I tried to squeeze past him but he completely blocked the opening. He was very big.

He began trying to take my clothes off and I was pushing his hands away and crying. I was acting totally impulsively, not using my mind at all, because I'd never thought about what I would do in that situation. I began babbling anything that came out, about how it was no good that way, we didn't know each other, why didn't he find someone who wanted to do it, etc. Three different times he got me on my back with his hands around my neck and squeezed, harder each time.

A car pulled into the pull-off place and that freaked him out. He told me not to scream and I didn't. In general I do recommend screaming. When I screamed in my role-play later the guy doing it with me said he thought it would be an effective deterrent.

Then the car left and he raped me. Physically it was nothing, not painful or sexual at all. My feeling the whole time was that my personhood was being violated. It was over very quickly. I think he was scared by the car and decided he had better leave fast. It makes me glad not that it probably wasn't worth it for him.

I told him that if I had to have an abortion he had to pay for it. He said, "Don't worry, I was fixed in 'Nam." Could be. Anyway he was not about to give me his address so I hoped he was telling the truth. He told me to stay lying down in the sleeper until he said to come out. That gave me just enough time to start hating him.

When I came out he could tell I was boiling with rage. He tried to talk to me. He gave me this whole line about how he didn't know I meant "no" because lot of "Girls said no and meant yes." He offered me money again and I told him I'd tear it to shreds. He told me he could always pick out the ones that were willing and that I looked like I had a nice "box." That was supposed to flatter me! Now I try to wear loose non-feminine clothes and to act as un willing as possible when I hitchhike.

He asked me several times if I would report him. I said no and I didn't. Now I would say no but it would be a lie. Then I told him it would not help me to hurt him back, but now I would want to keep him from raping more women. He told me I was lucky, that some men would also have beat my head and thrown me on the ground. I knew that was true.

I do still hitchhike (rarely), short distances alone and long distances only with a friend. I haven't had any trouble since then because I have learned that I can refuse rides if I feel uncomfortable about the driver (even if I don't understand why) or ask to be let out if I start feeling strange once I get in. It is possible to hitchhike and not be raped if you aren't naive.

5 - 0 8 9 3

Reports of rapes at UMass are still few and far between, constituting the biggest problem in an otherwise successful Rape Counseling Program established in January 1975.

Despite the installation of a confidential rape line in the department, reports have remained about the same as before, although the line is open on a 24 hour basis, and is accessible to the general public.

"Most victims don't report a rape for fear of being attacked again. We're trying to encourage them to report because, more often than not, the person has committed more than one rape," says Diana White, former Special Assistant at the UMass Department of Public Safety.

This new program at UMass, is designed to make the "trauma of rape" less of a trauma, according to White.

As of the new year, a law was passed requiring every police department to form special rape investigation units, with properly trained officers.

A five-day workshop, with this goal in mind, was conducted in February at Brandeis University. Twenty-five officers from around

the country participated in the workshop, and returned to their precincts, to conduct their own training sessions. Events at the workshops included lectures by psychologists, doctors, and people involved in rape crisis centers.

The general message conveyed at the workshop, was to place emphasis on the well-being of the victim in rape case.

"It is important to realize the trauma the victim in a rape case is going through," said White, who attended the workshops.

UMass officers have been sent to the Boston School of Nursing in order to become certified counseling instructors. Other officers have been sent to the Holyoke Police Academy for training.

In addition, the UMass Rape Counseling Program consists of lectures given by police officers, at various dorms on campus. The program also includes, on request, six week courses in self-defense, given at Boyden and WOPE, also conducted by UMass police officers.

The most recent advancement in the UMass Rape Counseling Program concerns the joint effort of the Every Women's Center, the

UMass Health Services, and the UMass Mental Health Services.

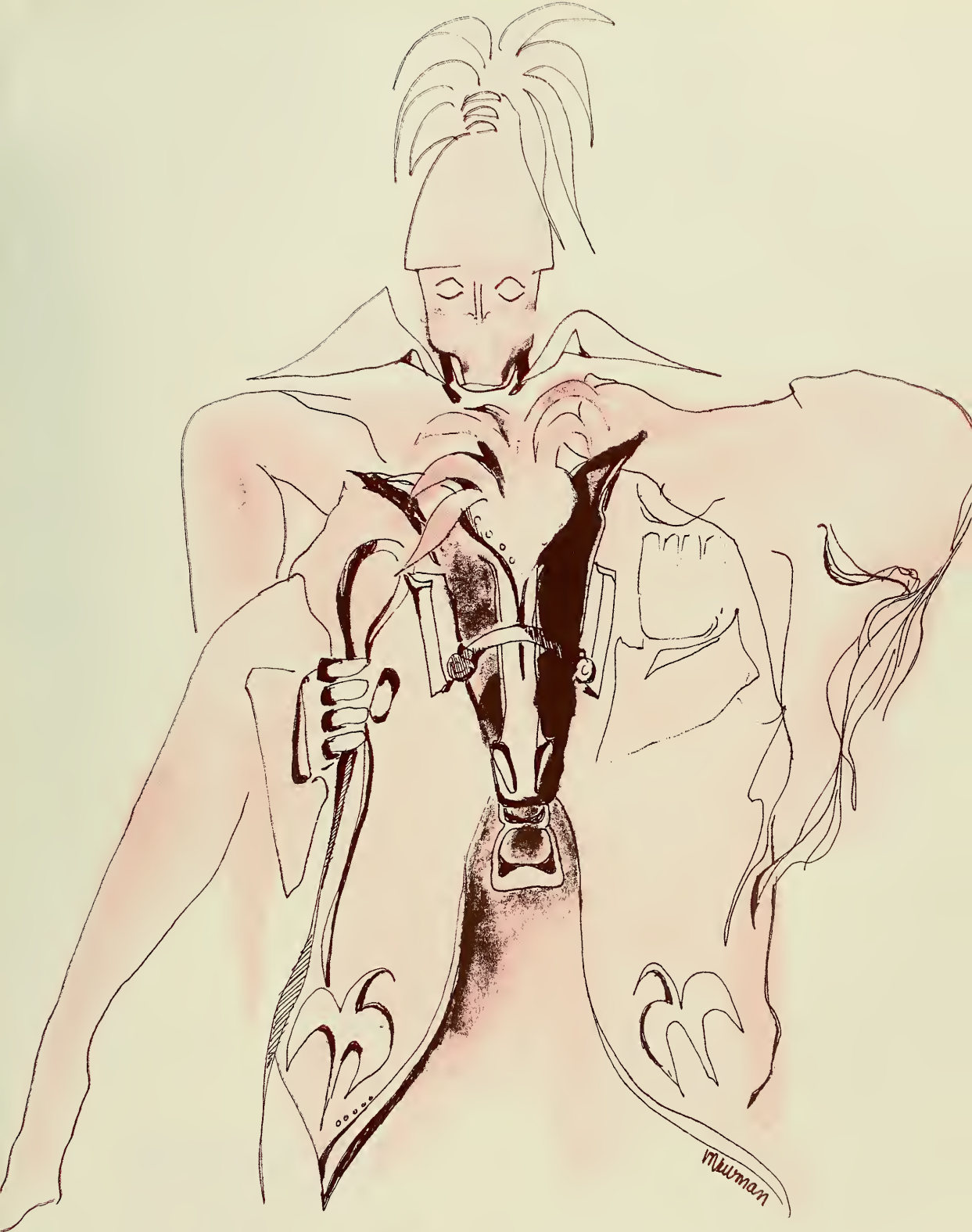
According to Captain Robert Joyce of the UMass Police Department, these sources are joining together with the police, in order to "lend a helping hand", and provide better service for the victim.

At meetings held during the summer months, information was exchanged between these various groups, in an effort to aid in the assistance of rape cases. Joyce said the campus should see the efforts of these "exchange" sessions in the Fall.

"The welfare of the victim is top priority; then, we attempt to identify the perpetrator," said Joyce.

The UMass Rape Counseling Unit makes itself available to the surrounding areas of Amherst, Hadley, Shutesbury, and, as far as Worcester.

However, in order for the program to be reaped to its fullest extent, rapes must be reported. Many times, it has been discovered, the perpetrator has committed several rapes. Thus, the best way to prevent more rapes, is to report them.

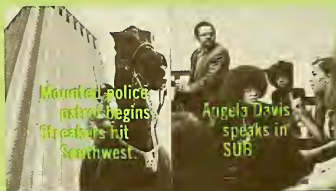


OCTOBER

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thur Fri Sat

1 2 3 4 5

Cuba wants better relations.
Nixon unable to travel.
New Africa House Art exhibit.



Mount St. Helens eruption begins. Streets hit Southwest.

Angela Davis speaks in SUE.

6 7 8 9 10 11 12

UMass astronomers discover new pulsar.
I.R.A. bomb kills 5 and injures 65.

Ford vows to halt price hikes.
Boston police battle whites blocking buses.

Boston requests U.S. aid.
Beer price rises at Hatch and Bluewall.

Mixed reactions to Ford's economy speech.
Students to get overtime pay.

Cindy Iris elected first female Student Attorney General.



13 14 15 16 17 18 19



J.S. program under fire
Ed Sullivan dies.
Ford's popularity drops 18%

G. Gordon Liddy out on bail.
U.N. admits Palestine Liberation Organization.

National Guard watches over Boston.
Residency law to face test.

Ford testifies "no deal with Nixon."
GNP declines.
Boston attendance climbs.
Rocky's wife has cancer surgery.

20 21 22 23 24 25 26

Bromery dedicates library.

Jury selection begins in Kent State trial
Supreme Court prevents restrictions on abortions.
Ford gets cheers in Mexico.

Funding for off-campus housing likely.
Cost of living climbs 12.1% this year.
Police finds weapons in Boston schools.

Whites beat Hub Blacks.
Gov. dumps UMass Law School.
Credit Union drops students.

UMies back looser drug laws.



27 28 29 30 31

Ford repeals "no knock" law.
Max Roach holds Jazz Jam.
Conference to aid alcoholics.

Nixon in shock.



CEMENT CITY

Southwest — cement city, crazy capital of the campus. Nightlife, partytime is all the time, and silence isn't even in the vocabulary. Living in Southwest could be a fate worse than death to some, based on its famed reputation for insanity.

The attitude of "anything goes" seems prevalent there, the reason being simply because it is Southwest, which automatically provides license and excuse for bizarre behavior. Contrary to popular belief, however, Southwest does have its quiet times and many sane people live there and enjoy it.

True, we're packed like sardines in brick and cement, plagued by broken elevators and two Dining Commons, but with the right attitude and a little tolerance, Southwest can be an interesting place to live. Our problems are the same as those of any other residential area on campus, just on a larger scale. People and what they do are no different here than anyplace else — it's just that we live with the myth and sometimes stigma of SOUTHWEST. There's a lot to do in Southwest, even if it's just lying around on Horseshoe Beach (as our little patch of grass is sometimes called) on a sunny day.

Southwest is convenient, and there are no hills to trudge when carrying all your books from the Annex. Mud is minimal in the UMass rainy season as we are surrounded by a lot of cement. Boyden Gym is near to take a swim, and the stadium is a mere fifteen minute hike. Hitchhiking, a popular Southwest sport is aided by highways on two sides of the area. Yes, Southwest has it all.

The controversial and wild nightlife of Southwest is not really all that wild or controversial. There are a lot of parties, especially on weekends, but that happens anywhere. Our parties really do not have any more beer or louder music than anyplace else, but we try harder — for the sake of our image.

Even studying in Southwest is interesting. The first interesting thing is that anyone does or can study in Southwest, and the second thing is that on any given all-nighter, sitting in the dorm study lounge with the window open, one can hold conversations with those returning from Blue Wall four hours after closing.

Southwest will probably never change. It will never become known as a tranquil, passive little place. But then again, who would want it to? What would people come to UMass to see? It's a fantasyland with a lot of people playing frisbee all the time, but it takes your mind off the rest of the real-world problems.

Southwest has spirit and character. The lights are on all night and you can call a friend you haven't see in weeks at 4 a.m. and not have to worry about waking them up, just whether or not they'll be home.

There is one problem, though — do the trash collectors have to come around and be so noisy at 7 a.m.? After all, when do they expect us to get any sleep around here?

Southwest, a great place to live, you might even visit there, after all those people are always having a good time!





NOVEMBER

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thur Fri Sat

1 2



3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Bromery
opposes
rejection of
UMass Law
School.

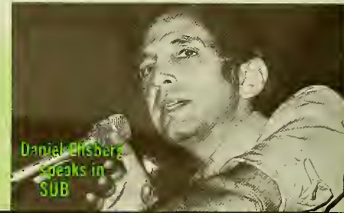


Amherst College
to go co-ed.
Nixon removed
from critical
list.
Brittany Manor
controversy.

On-campus
residency
defended for
financial
reasons.

Dukakis tops
Sargent.

Mitchell,
Ehrlichman,
Parkinson
request new
trial.
Student control
of dorms
illegal.
Trustees dodge
SGA demands.



Daniel Ellsberg
breaks in
SUB

10 11 12 13 14 15 16



Ed. Marathon
begins.
Calley freed.
Kent State
Guardsmen
innocent.
SGA-town
meeting in SUB.
Students fight
for jobs.

Hamlin residents
rally.

Blackout hits
campus.
Boston Ballet to
perform.
Arafat arrives at
UN today.

Student Senate
supports
Hamlin battle.
AIM asks US
Gov't to drop
Wounded
Knee charges.

Bromery says
dorms
voluntary by
September
'75.
Nixon goes
home.
UMass crime
rate up by
50%.

17 18 19 20 21 22 23

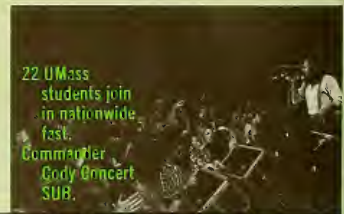


Ford journeys to
Japan.

Skat Show
Ed and Lorraine
Warren-DIVE
speakers at
Winterfest

Auto insurance
rate to
increase.

SGA votes down
support for
rally for
forced dorm
living.
Whitmore
supports
dorm tax of
\$170.



22 UMass
students join
in nationwide
fast.
Commander
Cody Concert
SUB.

24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Arabs free
hostages.
Ford home after
Arms talk.
UMass hosts
Vets
conference.

U Thant dies.
Mitchell and
Ehrlichman
acquitted by
Sirica.
Selectmen
appoint
Town-
University
liaison.



HEW reports
dope harmful.

UN CENTRAL

Most of Central is about as far from the center of campus as is possible, even though Noah Webster, this area's infamous lexicographer has defined Central as "in, at, or near the center." However, enticing as the name may be, current opinion polls indicate that Webster is wrong.

In winter, the buses find it hard to climb the hill, but dining commons' trays always seem to make it down. The Physical Plant was very considerate not long ago when they dug a ditch at the base of the Hill to catch trays, cushions, cardboard, and sundry items. Fortunately, for those who hit very hard, the infirmary was only footsteps away.

Another popular winter sport is the after-dinner snowball fights in and out of the windows of Brett and Wheeler.

As winter wanes and the weather gets warm, sporting activities change. Before spring had even sprung, Gumby was back again on his perch and the realty signs reappear; Baker is once again "For Sale." The backyard of Baker rapidly becomes the muddiest football field in the east, with the front of the Franklin Dining Commons running a close second. The grounds around Van Meter soon are spotted with sunworshippers and "beauties" in bikinis.

But that's not all; In the wee hours of darkness nude beauties can be found galloping, trotting and sauntering beneath the windows, with their lily-white bottoms and other accessories glistening in the moonlight. They come in all shapes, sizes and colors, by all modes of transportation.

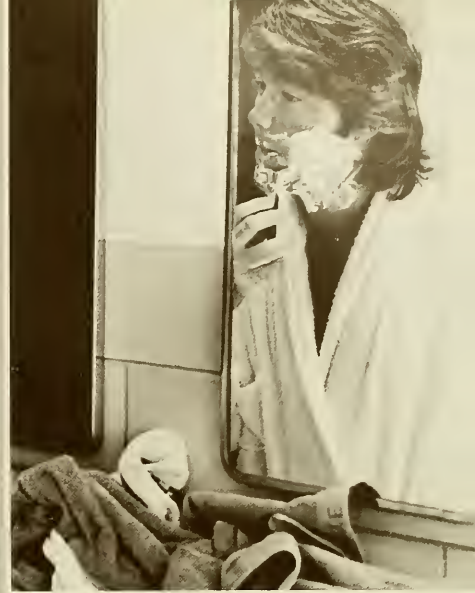
Central Area will always remember the consistent rivalry for the obscenity medal between Van Meter, Butterfield, Baker, Chadbourne, and Greenough. Occasionally, Orchard Hill members even chime in. But no dorm can come close to the Chadbournites; they always win the gold medal. Everyone continues to wonder, "Do Chadbournites really eat with those mouths?"

Back in the "old-days", before obscenity and nudity, Central residents indulged in such risqué activities as panty-raids and water fights, with wet toilet paperballs as the ammo supply. Central suffered sore bottoms when the supply ran out and the University switched to a more regimented, cheaper brand.

Other favorite activities of Central residents include roofwalking and Frat raids with Gorman. However, for the lonely girls in Central, B.V.D. raids came to a rapid halt. One semester was devoted to the renovation of Greenough and another whole semester to tarring the roof of Wheeler.

Central has eleven dorms in their area, although two of them are disquised. These are Hills, housing many different types of offices, and New Africa House, Central's only cultural asset. The most unique dorm in the area is Butterfield, whose Gothic arches alert you to the fact that it has its own dining commons. Butterfield also houses many of the University's exchange students.





DECEMBER

Sun mon tue wed thur fri sat

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Wilbur Mills
appears with
Fanne Foxe in
Boston.
Bike paths
considered.

Bromery
requests audit
for School of
Education.

Democrats vote
to cut Wilbur
Mill's power.

Chile expert
speaks at CC.

Layoffs of
janitors
announced.
US to ration
opium.



8 9 10 11 12 13 14



S.O.C. halts bank
action.
Greek parliament
meets for
first time in 7
years.

Nelson
Rockefeller
OK'd as 41st
Vice
President.
Mills quits.
Solzhenitsyn
accepts Nobel
award.
Classes end.



Final Exams
begin.



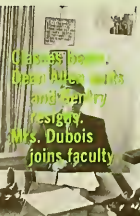
JANUARY

Sun mon tue wed thur fri sat

19 20 21 22 23 24 25



26 27 28 29 30 31



Bromery
confirms
missing
funds.
Ford extends
amnesty
program.



ON THE HILL

Situated in the center of the square formation of four identically constructed dorms is the park area of Orchard Hill. On a brilliant sunny day early in the fall semester, many a Hill resident can afford the leisure time to laze around on the grass and attempt to upkeep his/her summer tan. Each student knows well that once the homework piles on, there will be few hours to devote to sunbathing or the aimless pleasure of relaxation.

While the grass-lovers soak up the sun, a duo of more ambitious residents flick a frisbee high across the square to their friends waiting on the sixth floor balcony. Tonight, a floor party will be held in the balcony and its adjoining lounge. This early semester party provides a planned opportunity for floor members to become acquainted and begin new friendships.

Many Orchard Hill residents believe coed living, which prevails in all four houses, to be one of the most educational aspects of the University. In addition, the relative seclusion of the Hill from the rest of the campus serves to create an intimate atmosphere where residents may come into contact with each other more often than do residents of the other residential areas.

If a resident feels he would prefer to be surrounded by people supporting a similar cause to his own, he may room on the Liberationists' or Third World Corridors. A Women's Center and a Third World Center also offer related personal services and information to people seeking to explore new insights and questions.

Besides the regular University courses, Orchard Hill offers interdisciplinary courses for the student who wants to work first-hand in human concern areas. Some of these courses combine involvement in Orchard Hill services, as the student in the Journalism course writes for the area newspaper, "The Sage." At the commencement of the semester, the resident realizes the ease of taking courses offered within his living area and the individual learning experience to be gained.

One particular course which students find valuable is "Making a Life, Making a Living". This course gained its popularity by specializing in preparing the student for occupational life outside of the campus and thereby represents the total emphasis of all the interdisciplinary courses.

The uniqueness of the living and academic atmosphere at the first residential college on campus must be attributed to not only the participating residents, but especially to the area staff. All too often, the students do not realize that the primary mission of this staff is to provide the best possible intellectual, psychological and physical conditions so that a student may expand his or her inner self into the complete person he or she intends to become at UMass.





FEBRUARY

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thur Fri Sat

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Dukakis cuts UMass conservation funds.
Ford sees continued recession.

UMass not to enforce dorm requirements for two students.

UMass one of 30 largest colleges.
Peru in state-of-emergency.
State unemployment rate is 10%.

FBI wants School of Ed records secret.
Jackson to run for Presidency.



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Dr. Edlin abortion trial continues.
Search for new School of Ed Dean continues.

Ford attacks US dependence on foreign oil.

Plans for JFK Library in Amherst.
"Boston 8" raises funds for Daniels.
School of Ed. endorses Fischer.

University resource fee inevitable.
SGA faces deep financial trouble.
I.R.A. begins truce.
Acupuncture seminar offered.

Outside group may examine School of Ed.
George Carlin ruled obscene.
Ford nominates woman for Cabinet.

16

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Kissinger and Gromyko work on arms treaty.

Fischer chosen by Bromery.
Boston to consider repeal of imbalance law.

Shale oil grant given to Chem. Dept.
Edlin begins work at hospital.

Officials say dorm policy not illegal.
Gluckstern may vacate provost post.

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Cambodia needs \$222 million.
Ginsberg and others have poetry reading.

Student employees organize union.
Ford pushes tax cut.
Indians seize New Mexico electronics plant.

Daniels trial starts Friday.
Boston busing cost \$26 million.

Elijah Muhammed dies.

Student sues UMass over dining commons policy.
Environmental-Science major approved.



THE QUAD

There they stand; old and weathered. They surround a grassy area known as "the Quad." To outsiders, it's called Northeast — "those dorms across from the Grad Center."

Many people like its small size. "You get to know people better that way." There's a community feeling and a lot of "personal interaction." Perhaps that's why people who start with Quad, stay there while they live on-campus.

There's the old walls and the old furniture. "Remember," says a janitor, "no nails in the walls."

And, of course, there's the yelling between dorms. Someone asks for quiet. But, three minutes later, someone else is using his stereo as a mike. But, Quad isn't always like this. It's often quiet.

You don't always have to be outgoing to know people there. There's the "open door policy" if you want people to know they're welcome.

And the sense of community trust seems strong. People aren't afraid to leave their doors open.

Hamlin is closed now. But, that's so the Physical Plant can enlarge the rooms.

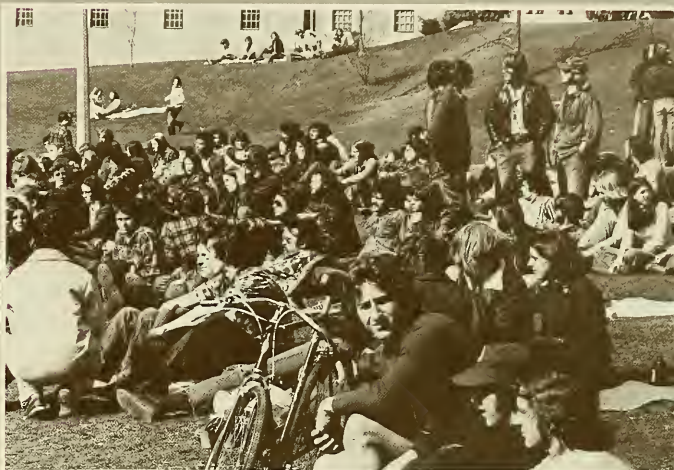
Then, there's the four coed dorms. Leach is going coed soon and maybe the other three dorms will change, too.

And the volleyball courts? From dawn to dusk, there's always a game.

There's few parties in Quad. But, the Halloween Dance and Senior Day make up for it. Maybe it's better that way.

But, this is the Quad. Small and quiet. And this is the reason people live there. Still, there's Freshman Orientation during the summer and it's often noisy. But, that's only for a short time. Soon, everything will be back to normal. And the old, weathered dorms will still be there.





MARCH

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thur Fri Sat

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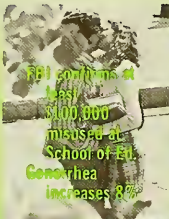
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US to grow opium.
Allen slashes out at HEW policies.
Food Service purchasing food against state laws.

Price freeze hinted.
Slattery hires lawyer for class action suit.



Dukakis warns of tuition hike.
Married housing may be co-op.

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Starvation plaguing Cambodia.
Universal fee alternatives explored.
HUD woman sworn in.
S.O.P. reports D.C. eaters getting poor nutrition and high prices.

Student Senate budget cut by \$83,000.
Portugal tightens political control.
State Senate repeals imbalance law.



Bill Densmore to sue UMass for School of Ed records.
Gluckstern considered for Maryland position.
Sheriff Buckley urged grass decriminalization.

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Gallo and UFW to debates in SUB.
Indian hunting rights hit by wildlife groups.

South Vietnam abandons highlands.
Hamlin house to reopen for students.

Onassis buried.
Task force to demonstrate till Dukakis OK's meeting.

Rent control to be extended.
Administration hit with budget cut.

Gluckstern to leave UMass for Maryland.
Budget cut stirs confusion.
Maiden names OK'd for married women.

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Decision on School of Ed. records expected.
Clemency program ends at midnight.



NEWTVILLE

Rising majestically aside Eastman Lane stands Sylvan: tall, picturesque, overtly concrete. Peopled with the veterans of hard study and intramural cor. quest, of courtyard boogies and Frisbee colloquia. Home of the MudSlide and traditional Newt lore. Why is it so silent now? . . .

The quiet is broken as the sound of footprints is heard in the distance. And then a little voice.

"What's the color of shit?" is the query which fills the courtyard's ears.

"Brown!" is the triumphant reply from the dorm coincidently of the same name.

The silence is shattered.

Sylvan is a whirlwind, a small area with a large pulse. Tired of being looked upon as a concrete zit on the campus complexion, Sylvanites have banded together to make this place something special. Where else can a person ride the Subway without going anywhere, and walk home with a grinder?

Sylvan is art. The Cashin Bud Mar. The Brown Lounge mural. The puke on the McNamara stairs.

Sylvan is innovation. Cricket in the hallway. Prom Night for floor suite-hearts. A weekly subscription to the "Sylvan Parchment."

People with sloped heads consider Sylvan as enigma, a dormitorial contradiction in terms. How can these student bodies live in the most expensive but least spacious rooms on campus and say they like it? Are they truly deranged, or is there a charismatic force keeping them on the Sylvan side of the tracks?

"Well, the hallways are conducive to water fights."

"I don't know. I don't live here."

"The suites are so much more personalized."

"I enjoy falling down in the mud."

"The best sunsets on campus."

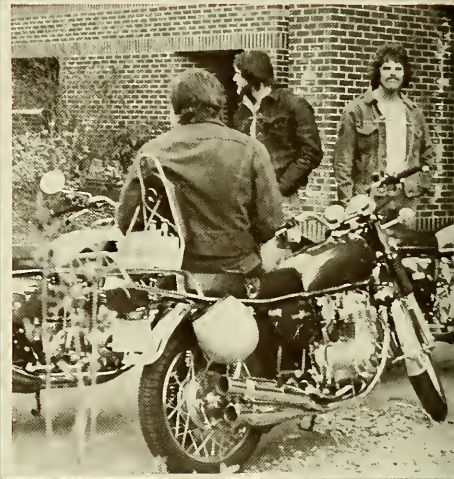
"Maybe it's the prospect of appearing on WSYL-TV."

Sylvan. How does one capsulize a day-to-day living and learning experience . . . waking up on Saturday morning to build a park . . . passing out on Saturday night in a neighbor's lounge . . .

Sylvan is diversification. The area tries so hard to be different that it has evolved a sense of pride which one can sense while munching Cocoa Krispies on the way to classes.

Land of the Little Cubicles. Concrete City. Newtville. Sylvan is so many things. But most . . .

Sylvan is people.





APRIL

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thur Fri Sat

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Universal fee no longer viable.
Sylvan TV premiers tonight.

UMass should try to improve image.
Unemployment hits 11% in Mass.

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VC shell saigon.
Taiwan mourns death of Chiang Kai-Shek.
7 die in Ireland.

Thieu's palace bombed by S. Vietnam planes.
Campus Center fee held at same rate.

Thieu not to resign.

Senate backs unionization.
Debaters rank high in tourneys.

Ford ask for \$1 billion for South Vietnam.

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Wood withholds School of Ed. records.
Forced dorm living for over 21-ers predicted by Gage.



Pnom Penh falls.
CC advocates student walk-out.

Town meeting.
7 students apply for Vice-Chancellor job.
UMTA worried over co-op plans.

Town meeting OK's 13 demands.
Ronald Reagan visits Amherst.
Jury acquits Connelly.



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Boston Marathon today.
Portuguese fight before elections.

Bromery accepts town meeting demands.
Thieu resigns.
Communists launch offensive.

Densmore granted access to records.

Campus votes today on strike.
Wood to reveal cuts.
Dept. phase-outs expected.

Wood takes voluntary pay cut.
JFK Library still uncertain.
Heavy turnout for strike referendum.

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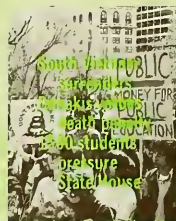
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Students back moratorium.
Patriots may be barred from Emerson.

Emergency evacuation from Saigon begins.
Death penalty passed.



UP UP AND AWAY

For the commuting student, college life changes when a student moves to an apartment, either alone or with others. Responsibilities increase along with the freedom. Noise levels dim after leaving the dorm and the total experience is altered.

Hours of weekly driving to get to and from UMass, with prayers that the car will keep operating, mix with glimpses of the younger set on the sports field on the way past Boyden Gymnasium.

To the freshman right out of the senior year of high school, UMass offers an education for that dream career. Parties, sports events and involvement in clubs and political associations offset living in dorms and eating in the regimental cafeterias.

To the senior, and others living off-campus UMass offers the same only one is rewarded with the choice of what a student is going to eat and is given a greater living space in doing so. Even the boring sandwiches, in discreet brown paper bags, that all look alike by the end of the semester are a student's own concoction. The choice of peanut butter and jelly or imported ham with Swiss cheese is totally up to the student, not what someone from the dining commons feels you should be eating for lunch.

Housework for students living in apartments soon becomes a reality. Taking care of one-half of a room is a lot different than keeping several rooms clean.

The house looks like chaos; someone forget to think about washing the dishes. Oh well, that's the other half of a commuting students' life. There's no separate bubble of existence.

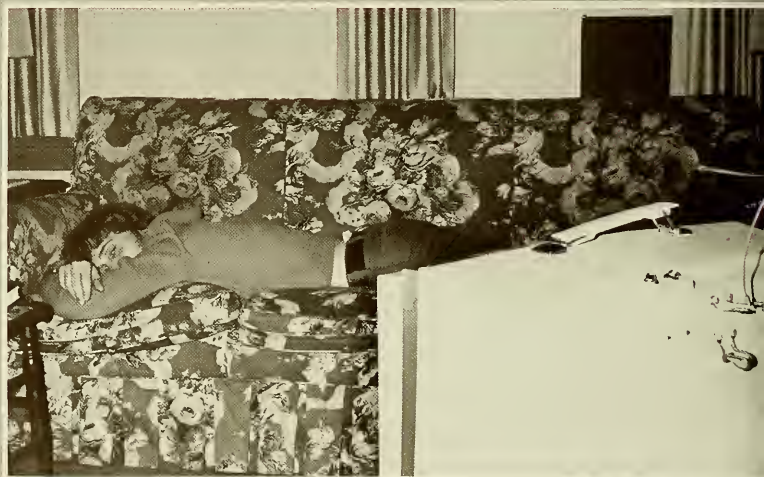
It's like a nine-to-five job, only more enjoyable. Of course, there are long hours of study, even no sleep on some nights. However, UMass is left to its lit, highrise buildings and counselors for pals each night.

The drive home offers time to be alone and do all the necessary unwinding. If students do not have cars then the University provides bus service all day and night to get students where they're going, whether it be to school or to visit a friend in another apartment complex.

A student's apartment is mostly furnished with relatives' cast-offs, "early American slum" with posters and other artwork hung on the walls. This mixture added to a wide variety of plants puts the stamp of individuality on complexes, which really do not differ that much from the poor construction of the dorms.

The kitchen provides either added delight or frustration to students. Attempts made at cooking can bring varying results. Cooking ventures can range from homemade breads, soups, dinette cake to coffee cakes that come out of the oven resembling moon-craters or meat that has been cooked so long that none of the knives can cut it, never mind any stomachs trying to digest it. Some students stick faithfully to TV dinners or pot-pies, but they are really missing the creative joy afforded by being in charge of a kitchen.

For all the traveling, blending of housework and studying, sacrificing of time to study, time set aside for those who must work, the changes soon become so routine that it seems so natural. The commuting student, living away from home, is given so much more freedom that it is hard not to truly enjoy the years away from the dorms.





MAY

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thur Fri Sat

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Vietnam
refugees flood
into US

O'Keefe elected
SGA
President, but
will resign in
October.
Alfange takes
over as
Provost.



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Dukakis speaks
to more than
3,000 on
budget cuts
in SUB
Moe Howard
dies at 78.
Ford requests
aid for
refugees.

Student leaders
begin to cut
their budget.
Ford requests
acceptance
for flood of
immigrants.
700 volunteer
blood for Red
Cross.
McGovern tours Cuba.

Wood says no to
budget cuts.
46 UMass profs
granted
tenure.
Graduated
Income tax on
1976 ballot.

Profs claim
budget cut for
tenure
denials.
Wood fears
service cuts.
Library cuts
magazine
subscriptions.

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Spring Concert
ShaNaNa

Tax hikes
permanent.
Soviet warship
detente.

Dukakis awaits
student input
to budget
cuts.
Cambodians
seize US ship.
Daniels retrial
set for fall.

Ford alerts
Marines and
seeks Chinese
aid.
Laos evacuation
starts.
O'Keefe admits
error.

UMass junior
leaps to death
from library.
Marines rescue
Mayaguez
crew.

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KAI NUN HOI HELLENEΣ

Picture the frat man of 1953. He's a slightly despondent creature who enjoys football, rallies, Hell Night, sorority girls and drinks a little too much beer. If he had his way, his "rah-rah" existence would never end and the beer would never run out. But what about the frat man of 1975? What's important to him?

The elements that constitute Greek life today are not what they were in 1953. Greek organizations are changing all across the country and UMass Greeks are no exception. The most predominant factor in a student's decision to "Go Greek" today is that Greek life is a viable alternative life style on modern campuses. At their conception, fraternities and sororities were primarily social, elitist organizations which oftentimes housed the wealthier faction of the student body. In 1975, the "visions of grandeur" associated with Greek life have vanished. What exists now is a life style offering comfort, social life, responsibility and most importantly, a chance to know well a small group of people on a campus of over 20,000.

A fraternity in 1953 could afford to participate in destructive pledge or in the "blackballing" of potential members. Twenty-two years ago no one questioned the practices of fraternities. Whatever they did was considered to be fun and a sign of the times. As time went on, however, fraternities were forced to re-examine themselves and their priorities. The early seventies saw Greek life at its lowest ebb. Students were turning to the Vietnam War as a center of activity. Fraternities and sororities were too frivolous a pastime when the country was engaged in a war. The mood of students changed as they set their sights and goals toward trying to involve themselves in national affairs. In order to survive, Greek life had to mold itself to the changing needs of students. As a result, Greek organizations have virtually eliminated "hazing" and other destructive, discriminatory practices. Greek activities have taken a turn toward the practical and productive. Because of this fact and those factors mentioned earlier, Greek living is on its way back. In the past year, the Greek area at UMass had a 35% increase in membership, a figure that is nearly double that of the national average.

In 1975, Greeks engaged in a number of activities that served to increase their potential as a strong active area on campus. The Executive officers of the Greek Council developed an area newsletter as well as an alumni newsletter, a well-rounded program of colloquia, a peer-sex education program and a Women's Week, as well as developing an effective campaign against the threat of a "Universal Fee".

Yet, even though they are diversifying their interests, fraternities and sororities are still the sponsors of the traditional college activities. Homecoming, Winter Carnival and Greek Week are still Greek domain and if the Greeks didn't support them they would, in all probability, die. But of course, supporting campus traditions will always be important to Greeks. At least these days, it's not all that's important.



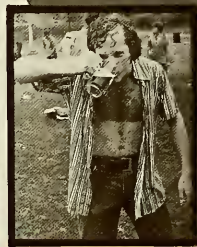


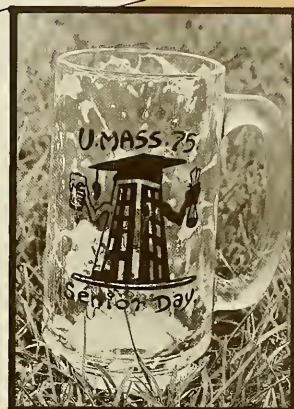


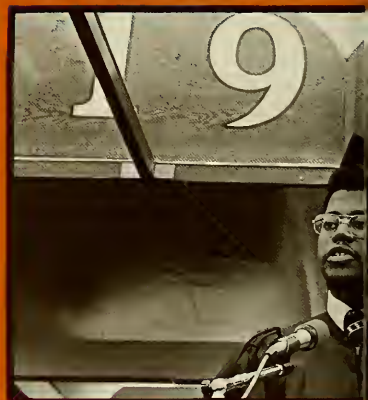
SENIOR DAY



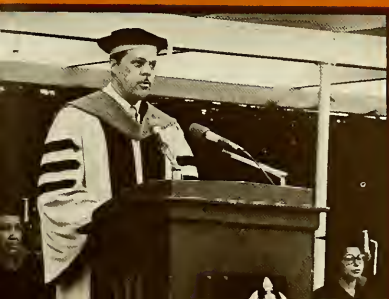








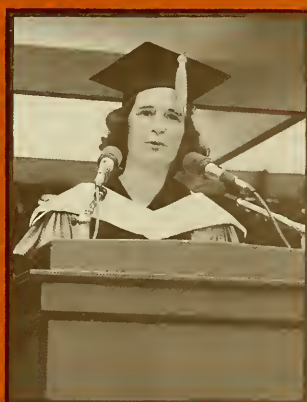
CELEBRATION



You are graduating at a most difficult time, a time that will require the full measure of the knowledge and experience that you have acquired in your years here on this campus . . . For those of you graduating today, in fact for all of us, the central issue of our times is how we learn to understand and how we choose to respond to these crises.

Chancellor Randolph W. Bromery





It is the substance of these four years that is meaningful, and that each one of us will carry with us for years to come. Until we can all perceive and understand the difference between earning a degree and living and education, then these four years, the previous twelve, and the many that are to come will unnecessarily be sent in vain.

Senior Cynthia A. McGrath

Cover Design John Neister
Stuart R. Cudlitz

Painting & Spine Design
Stuart R. Cudlitz

Color Signature

Design & Layout
John Neister

Photographers

John Neister pp. 1-3, 8-16
Steve Ruggles pp. 1, 2, 13
Dan Smith pp. 1-3, 10-11, 13-14, 16
Alan Chapman pp. 1-3, 13
Bob Gamache p. 13
Bill Howell pp. 3, 16

Artist Dario Politella

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Dick Leonard photograph

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Design & Layout
John Neister

Artist Vicki Newman
'Buy' centennial collage by
George Withers

Writers

Pam Normandy
Paula
Historical Stories Compiled by
Reverend Henry Bartlett, Pam
Normandy, Randy Richardson, &
Audrey Sovinski

Photographers
John Neister
Dan Smith

UMass 1971-1975

Design & Layout & Writer
Pam Normandy

Artists

Gail Dunn
Vicki Newman

Photographers

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University Photo Center

Academics

Design Pat Carney
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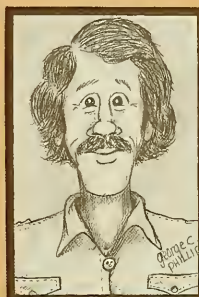
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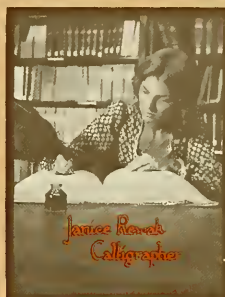
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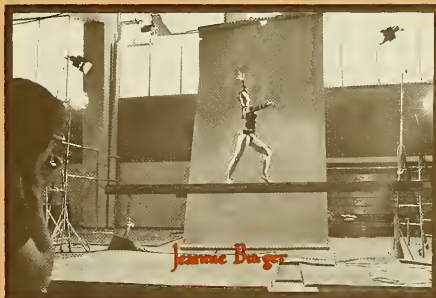
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